

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 815.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

PRICE [UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.]

POLYTECHNIC.—L'ORIENT; an Eastern Tour, or a Voyage Down the Stream of Time, Progress, and Civilisation, from the earliest periods to the present day. Magnificent effects and remarkable music of different periods of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Mohammedans, Latins, and Moderns, every evening. Mr. Frederick Chatterton, the distinguished Harpist's Special Morning Entertainment, at Four o'clock every day. Mr. George Buckland's Second Volume of his Humorous Entertainment, every evening; to be followed by "Le Petit Musicien," or a glimpse into the times of Louis Quatorze. Mornings, Twelve to five; evenings, Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children, half-price.—JOHN S. PHENE, Managing Director. Polytechnic Institution (limited), 309, Regent-street.

GERMAN ACADEMY of ART, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART, by the most eminent living German Masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Dusseldorf, and Königsberg, is NOW OPEN from Ten till Dusk. Admission 1s.

VENTNOR.—TENDER for IRON CHURCH.

Persons willing to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of an IRON CHURCH capable of accommodating from 350 to 400 persons, are requested to communicate with Mr. A. Mugridge, Ventnor.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN,

Reedham, near Croydon (late at Stamford Hill).

Instituted 1844.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN. Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of Age, Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

The GENERAL MEETING and MIDSUMMER ELECTION of this Charity will take place on FRIDAY, June 21, 1861, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Chair will be taken by Mr. Alderman MECHI at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Poll will open at Twelve, and close at Two o'clock precisely.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

N.B. All Communications, Subscriptions, and Post-office Orders should be addressed to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, at the Office, 16, Poultry, E.C.

THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN,

Reedham, near Croydon (late at Stamford Hill).

Instituted 1844.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Children will take place at the Institution on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1861, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff ABBISS has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

Tickets of Admission may be had, on application to the Secretary, up to Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Office, between the hours of Ten and Four daily.

10, Poultry, E.C.

COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS in NEW ZEALAND.

Intending emigrants connected with the leading Dissenting bodies are invited to join the movement for establishing a Settlement of Nonconformists, of about 1,000 persons, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Committee of Management are about to appoint a Pioneer Agent to proceed to the Colony to select the Block of Land offered under the Free Grant Regulations, and to prepare for the arrival of the settlement party next year.

An influential Council of Reference has been formed for selecting a Minister and Schoolmaster, and administering the fund necessary to be provided for their passage expenses, and the erection of a place of worship and a school-room.

Prospectuses may be had by enclosing a stamp, and addressing "Mr. W. R. Braine, 21, Waterloo-street, Birmingham."

TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY,

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 300 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

The following subscriptions have been received:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury	2 0 0	Dowager Lady Rad-	1 1 0
		stock..	
Lady Chas. Wellesley	10 10 0	Mrs Woodward ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Townshend ..	11 0 0	Mr. Churchward ..	1 1 0
Baroness M. de Rotha-		H. G. S. Gurney,	
child..	2 2 0	Fry, Esq. ..	1 1 0
Hon. Miss Waldegrave	1 1 0	J. E. C. .. ann. sub.	1 1 0
M. Dowm. Esq.	10 10 0	J. F. C. don ..	2 0 0
Lady D. Oyley ..	1 1 0	W. G. Habershon,	
Mrs. Blackburn..	10 10 0	Esq. ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Howard ..	30 0 0	Mr. S. Wilde ..	1 1 0
Mrs. Stinchcombe ..	1 1 0		

Later subscriptions will be published in a week or two. Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL
POSTPONEMENT of THIRD READING.

At the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the BAPTIST WESTERN ASSOCIATION, held at CHARD, JUNE 5 and 6, 1861, it was unanimously resolved:

That the third reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill be postponed for a fortnight, to allow further time to the opponents to agree upon a measure of compromise, this Association regarding it as imperative to protest against any proposal which would have the effect of perpetuating Church-rates in any form whatever, and reiterates its conviction that any measure short of simple and total abolition will utterly fail to settle the question."

By order of the Association,
E. EDWARDS, Secretary.
Chard, June 8, 1861.

A LADY who has had much experience in Teaching wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a family. She instructs in Music, French, and Drawing, with the usual branches of English.

Address, M. P., Mr. Clubbe, Stationer, &c., Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E.

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return, give partial service in a Ladies' School, including
Music and French lessons. She must be a Christian lady, and
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Apply, stating age, salary, &c., &c., and how long has lived in two last situations, to Joseph Smith, London House, Stamford.

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DEAL.—TO BE LET, a small FURNISHED HOUSE, containing Two Sitting-rooms, Three Bed-rooms, Kitchen, &c., facing the sea. Also, FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

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THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of Dover, receives Twenty-five Pupils. There are FOUR VACANCIES.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. Hurndall, Head Master, or the Rev. Thomas Rees, at the School.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.
Conducted by Mr. VERNET.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

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The Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., receives a Select number of Pupils.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Falding, Rotherham College; the Rev. T. G. Potter, Buxton; the Rev. A. Newth, Lancashire College, Manchester; the Rev. H. Oillard, F.S.A., Derby; the Rev. H. Goward, M.A., Spring-hill College, Birmingham; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, &c.

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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

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Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT SESSION commences SEPTEMBER 3, when there will be VACANCIES for Male Pupils desirous of being trained for Public Schools.

Apply to Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Principal, Homerton College, London, N.E.

WESTERN COLLEGE, PLYMOUTH.

WANTED, from September next, a MATRON, to SUPERINTEND the DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS of the College. Salary 40s. per annum, with Board.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, with testimonials to ability and Christian character, to be sent to the Secretary, on or before the 12th of July.

ALFRED ROOKER, Secretary.

Dated June 1st, 1861.

ALLESLEY-PARK COLLEGE, WARWICKSHIRE. Established thirteen years. Greatly enlarged premises—very superior accommodation—separate bedrooms—Christian rule—a high education adapted to commerce, the professions, public services, or universities—the best methods—very moderate terms—special terms for ministers' sons—A PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, separate, for little boys.

Apply for papers to the Director, Thomas Wyke, near Coventry.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

The Misses MALL wish to inform their Friends that they will remove at Midsummer to Lansdowne House, London-bridge. The House is calculated to contribute largely to the health and comfort of their Pupils, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the rail-road one of the highest localities of the town.

Referees: Rev. J. P. Myres, Leicester; John Kenshaw, Esq., Glossop, Derbyshire; W. H. Mairiand, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Mall, Bradford; and Edward Mall, Esq., The Park, Norwood.

TERMS and full particulars on application.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board and NATIONAL HOSPITAL for PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, NEWBURY, currently appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the Kingdom. The cases exceed 1,000 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Committee, by the Hospital, and every information given. Address, Union Bank of London, City, Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

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COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Billingham, 22s.; Coalport, 20s.;

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COALS.—Best Coals only.—COOKFIELD and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton cash for SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to the following wharfs:—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Mill-street, E.C.; Eton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fulham, S.W.; and 1, Southwark, S.E.

BEST COALS, 24s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hartlepool Coals. Screened, at 25s.; good Scrape, at 22s.; and Inferior Coal, at 21s.

Stone House Wharf, Ratcliffe, E.C.; and 1, Kingsland-road, Hackney, N.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—BURRY and KINGSLAND COAL COMPANY'S PRICE for NETTON and LAMBERTWALL is the best House Coal is 25s., and the best Coal is 22s. screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 21s.; best small, 20s.; best stone, 22s.; seconds, 20s.; best Clay-Cream, 21s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, delivered. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland, N.E. No agents employed.

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Adams, C. J., Esq. Baker, J. Esq. BANKERS.—Union Bank of London, Temple-bar.

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1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
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Undoubted Security for Money with a liberal Rate of Interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders. Full information may be obtained at the office.

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William Betts, Esq.	Frederick Mildred, Esq.
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The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the new business of the Society for the year 1860 is as follows:	
Policies issued	902
Sum assured	233,200 0 0
Annual Premiums	11,312 15 9
By order,	JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

EMPEROR LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, 78, Cannon-street West, and Queen-street, London.

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Upwards of 2,000 Life Policies have been issued during the past year.	
Quarterly payments for a sum payable at death, or if living at a given age:-	
for £20	£20
" 4.	4
" 4. d.	4. d.
" 4. d.	4. d.
Age 21. . . . 11	9 8
" 22. . . . 2	5 3
" 23. . . . 3	10 6
" 24. . . . 4	11 11
" 25. . . . 5	2 19 7

Policies made payable during the lifetime of the assured, without extra premium; in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Claims paid to the policyholder within fourteen days after satisfactory proof of death.

Stamp and medical fees paid by the office.

Leads granted on real and personal security.

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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an annual payment of £5 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which insures £500 to each by accident, or £2 weekly for loss of limb or disfigurement, or £100 for death.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VLIET, M.C., January 1861, Secretary.

DEPOSITS, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Deposits for fixed periods; 1½ per cent. to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice.

Three per Cent. at Call.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

LOANS on MORTGAGE BONDS.—The

Directors of the Carway and Duffry Steam Coal Company, have prepared to grant MORTGAGE BONDS for LOANS, in sums of £100 and upwards, for Five, Seven, or Ten Years, bearing interest at Seven per Cent.

Forms of application may be had by addressing to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, No. 4, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. W. H. TELVERTON, Chairman.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—

MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from £10, to £100, ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years; one year, or six months (repayable bi-weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from 8 till 4.

Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

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THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Established 1852.

Deposits received at Five per Cent. Interest. Forms for Opening Accounts forwarded on application to the Manager, R. G. PHACOCK,

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FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—White, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 1s. 6d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 1s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

Address, HORNSHILL and GATCHEPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards sent to any railway station (200 miles).

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The "Lancet" states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."

Not only are inferior articles recommended by announcements, the most unscrupulous, that borrow from the reputation which belongs to Patent Corn Flour; but some are proved to be adulterated with potato starch and barley flour. See paper on "Food," read before the Society of Arts, and reported in the Society's Journal, Feb. 1, 1861.

Four years ago our Corn Flour was introduced we adopted the Trade upon Packets as a security against imitations, which were then known prepared from Indian Corn having any sort of trade mark.

—SUGAR FREE CANDY.



MADE.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

Not only are inferior articles recommended by announcements, the most unscrupulous, that borrow from the reputation which belongs to Patent Corn Flour; but some are proved to be adulterated with potato starch and barley flour. See paper on "Food," read before the Society of Arts, and reported in the Society's Journal, Feb. 1, 1861.

Four years ago our Corn Flour was introduced we adopted the Trade upon Packets as a security against imitations, which were then known prepared from Indian Corn having any sort of trade mark.

—SUGAR FREE CANDY.

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A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well.

Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,

though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior

to recent importations of variable Cognac. In French bottles, 18s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the counter, 20s.

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; or by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8s. Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

" 11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

" Sir.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letter, and to call your attention to the letter in the "Times" (signed "Sitions") respecting your wine.

" I am, &c., C. L. RYAN.

" 11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

" Sir.—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c., C. L. RYAN.

" H. R. Williams, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

112, Bishopsgate Within, City.

PIANOFTURES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE's 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivaled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

HARMONIUMS, one guinea. Pianofortes,

one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandre, Debain, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

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THE Nonconformist.

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VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 815.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
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from each other, first in the purposes for which they are made, secondly in the authorities by whom they are made, and thirdly in the persons upon whom they are chargeable. The first we shall call, for the sake of preventing all confusion of ideas, a churchwarden's rate. It will be applied exclusively to the repair of the church, church-clock, bells and belfry, and to the maintenance of the churchyard; to the provision of books required for registers, and for the celebration of Divine worship; to fire insurance, and to the payment of such fees as may be due by law. It will be chargeable on landlords only, but will be collected from their tenants, who will be authorised to deduct it from their rent. But the most important point is that it will be levied by the churchwardens only, who are to be restricted within the following limits—they are not to impose a rate exceeding one penny in the pound, and they are not to levy or collect it until after the publication of their intention on the church doors for three successive Sundays. For the purposes above mentioned, and subject to these limitations, the churchwardens are to assume all the authority, and exercise all the functions of the present vestries.

Now let us estimate the amount of concession made to the abolitionists by this part of the measure. The annual value of rateable property in England and Wales amounts to at least 86,000,000L.—and a penny rate upon the whole of it would produce 358,233L. But we must here mention that property in respect of which the occupier has not been assessed to a Church-rate within the last five years, is to be exempt. If we deduct 158,333L. for property answering this description, which probably would not be far off the mark, it leaves 200,000L. a-year for the Church, in the shape of a compulsory rate on owners, leivable by the sole authority of the Churchwardens, and capable of collection from all, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, by a cheap and easy, but stringent and effectual process. In this, by far the most important part of the plan, there is no concession whatever to Dissenters. The principle of coercion is confirmed. The power of the majority in vestry is taken away. The legal process of enforcement is rendered more available. The amount now spent on repairs, insurances, books, and fees is fully retained—and the only semblance of favour rendered to abolitionists is a surrender of the rate in places where for the last five years it has been found impossible to make one. So far, the Church will gain rather than lose by the proposed change.

But there is to be another rate—an occupier's rate, to be levied by a Church vestry for any purpose connected with divine worship, not heretofore specified. This Church vestry is to consist of all owners who have been rated, and of all occupiers who during the preceding year have paid rates, or, being ratepayers, have given equivalent subscriptions, and who shall not decline to be members of such Church vestry, by delivering to the Churchwardens before Easter in each year the following notice, "I, A.B., give you notice that I decline to be a member of the Church vestry of this parish for the year"—and the rate made by the vestry, is to be collected only from the occupiers who are members of it. The Small Tenements Acts are to be applicable to occupiers' rates under this act. In principle this part of the scheme is

identical with that of the Lords' Committee, but, unlike that, it is made inapplicable to the maintenance of the edifice and burial ground. The concession, therefore, is not quite half what they proposed nearly two years ago. Objectors are to be exempted, on their annual claim to that effect, not from Church-rates, but only from so much of the rate as is usually expended upon what may be designated the comforts and luxuries of Episcopal congregations—and everyone knows what that exemption will practically amount to in rural parishes. We need not repeat what we have over and over again urged on this head. Save in a few towns, the concession would prove "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

Such being the scheme of compromise drawn up by the hon. member, let us now glance at the circumstances under which he asks Sir John Trelawny to make way for it by withdrawing his Abolition Bill. Mr. Estcourt, in his letter to the hon. baronet, candidly says, "I am unable to give you any assurance of the amount of support which this Bill would be likely to receive, either from my own political friends, or from members on your side." This is ominous enough of failure—but the following passage is still more so. "At the same time, I understand that Mr. Cross, and those gentlemen who have been engaged lately with him in preparing a Bill, hold themselves bound to bring in their own scheme, in fulfilment of their expressed intention, if the ground were cleared." It is plain, therefore, that we are asked to retire from ground we have long held by a majority of votes, before the upholders of the rating system are agreed, even among themselves, as to any other ground we are to occupy. What guarantee have we, if we were childish enough to listen to this request, that besides losing our own simple and satisfactory measure, we should not also fail in securing the complicated and unsatisfactory Bill of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt? What Member of Parliament, however moderate his views, and however anxious to get this controversy settled, would urge compliance with Mr. Estcourt's strange request. A compromise might be forced upon us—that we could not help—but to give up our own measure and run after a compromise which does not suit us, and which we have no assured prospect of obtaining, would exhibit the *ne plus ultra* of puerility.

Sir John Trelawny, we believe, feels himself thoroughly justified in the postponement of the third reading of his Bill. *He hopes to move it on Wednesday next, and to go to a division.* If his consent to defer the measure was an error of judgment, which, however, is not, we understand, the general opinion in the House of Commons, we must admit that by securing an early day, and completing all possible arrangements for a decisive division, the hon. baronet has done his utmost to secure the continuance of the confidence which has hitherto been reposed in him. The additional time will, we hope, be energetically made use of by those who have neglected or omitted that duty, to make every suitable effort for securing the attendance of their members.

THE CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Sir John Trelawny's bill stands for third reading on Wednesday next. It is third on the orders of the day—being preceded by some other bill not likely to excite discussion, and by that of Mr. Hubbard, who

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE NEW SCHEME OF COMPROMISE.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, true to his engagement, has communicated to Sir John Trelawny the heads of the measure for altering and amending the law of Church Rates which he is anxious to substitute for the hon. baronet's Abolition Bill. It relieves us of all our fears that it might, by insidious provisions, catch the fancy of the more conservative supporters of the hon. member for Tavistock. Mr. Estcourt's Bill approaches as closely as existing circumstances permit, the objects of the "No Surrender" party. It is less ingenious than the plan of Mr. Walpole—less liberal than that of the Lords' Committee. It would seem to prove that every fresh attempt to discover a compromise between the advocates and the opponents of legal taxation for ecclesiastical purposes, involved its authors in deeper perplexity, and exposed them to more certain failure. Instead of getting nearer to agreement, we are getting further off from it—and in place of eliminating topics of discord, every new scheme of compromise introduces additional ones. Mr. Estcourt, no doubt, has tried his best to meet the views of those whom he regards as the reasonable men of both parties—but we shall be much mistaken if the result of his labour meets with the sanction of as many as a dozen members on either side.

We will look in the first place at the scheme itself, and will afterwards glance at the circumstances under which it is brought under consideration.

The hon. member for North Wiltshire starts with proposals for the easier and more effectual recovery of Church Rates. He abolishes the jurisdictions of Ecclesiastical Courts in regard to both the validity and enforcement of the Rate, and transfers it to the same tribunal which deals with the Poor Rate. He makes every ecclesiastical district a separate parish for the purposes of his measure, and no rate but the rate of the district is to be claimed within it. Having thus simplified the machinery of coercion, and marked out its limits, so as to remove a ground of complaint from members of the Establishment, he proceeds to lay down the substantial provisions of his plan.

In lieu of a single rate, applicable to both the repair of the fabric and the expenses of worship, and leivable upon all by the majority of the ratepayers, Mr. Estcourt proposes that there shall be in future two rates distinguishable

will probably consult Parliamentary etiquette by making way for the Abolition Bill. It seems now quite to be expected that a debate and division will take place on Wednesday—the Opposition professing to be anxious for a final vote. The discussion will, no doubt, turn upon the proposed compromise plans of Mr. Estcourt and Mr. Cross. Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. for Banbury, is, we understand, renewing the efficient services rendered on the second reading, by undertaking the duties of "whipper-in" on behalf of the abolitionists.

THE PROPOSED CHURCH-RATE COMPROMISES.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT'S PLAN.

The following letter from Mr. Sotheron Estcourt to Sir John Trelawny, together with his promised scheme of compromise, has been published in the form of a Parliamentary paper:—

"51, Eaton-place, June 7, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—In accordance with my engagement given to you in the House on Monday, I now enclose, for your consideration, an abstract of a bill which I should be prepared to lay upon the table, in case your bill should be withdrawn.

"You will observe that it contains the principle recommended by the Lords' committee, and proposed in the amendment of Mr. Cross, of personal exemption from the rate payable by occupiers, through the machinery of a Church vestry, consisting of members of the congregation. This rate, therefore, is in its character purely voluntary, resting on the payment of contributions during the previous twelve-month, and subject to a withdrawal at will, without assigning any reason.

"It also contains a new scheme for providing for the fabric and necessaries of worship, by a rate chargeable on owners to the extent of one penny in the pound; but it exempts from the operation of this clause all parishes where no rate has been levied for the last five years.

"I am unable to give you any assurance of the amount of support which this bill would be likely to receive either from my own political friends or from members on your side.

"I can only say that I should present it with confidence, as being, in my opinion, a fair and satisfactory compromise between principles which cannot be adjusted without some sacrifice on both sides, and which cannot be maintained in their strictness without risk of perpetual contention.

"At the same time I understand that Mr. Cross and those gentlemen who have been engaged lately with him in preparing a bill, hold themselves bound to bring in their own scheme, in fulfilment of their expressed intention, if the ground were cleared; but I must add that I do not think their plan so likely to lead to a practical result as that which I now enclose.

"As I am sure that you and I shall be equally desirous of making known to others interested in this question the result of a communication publicly announced in the House, I propose to send a copy of this letter and paper to each member as soon as you shall have intimated to me whether you intend to move the third reading of your bill on Wednesday, the 19th.

"I shall be obliged, therefore, if you can let me have your answer not later than the evening of Tuesday next.—I am, &c.,

"(Signed) T. SOTHERON ESTCOURT.

"To Sir John Trelawny, Bart., M.P."

Abstract of a Bill to Abolish the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in respect of Church-rates, and to Alter and Amend the Law relating to Church-rates.

1. Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in regard to the validity and enforcement of Church-rates to be transferred to the same tribunal as the Poor-rate.

2. Each ecclesiastical district to be a separate parish for the purposes of this act. No rate to be collected in any district, except for the church or chapel of such district.

3. Churchwardens to be empowered and required once in their year of office to publish on the church-door for three successive Sundays, and after publication to levy and collect an owner's Church-rate, not exceeding one penny in the pound, upon all property in respect of which the occupier has been assessed to a Church-rate within the last five years, such rate to be solely applied to the following purposes, viz.:—

Repair of church, church clock, bells, belfry, and maintenance of the churchyard.

Providing of books required for registers, and for performance of Divine worship, according to law.

Insurance of all the above against fire.

Payment of fees due by law.

This rate to be payable by tenants, and deducted from rent due to the landlord.

4. Church vestry, as hereinafter defined, to have power to levy an occupier's Church-rate for any pur-

pose connected with Divine worship. Such rate to be collected only from occupiers who are members of the Church vestry.

5. The Church vestry to consist solely of owners who have been rated as aforesaid, and of all occupiers who shall during the preceding twelvemonth have paid any Church-rate, or, being ratepayers, have contributed to any subscription in lieu or in aid thereof, and who shall not decline to be members of such Church vestry, by delivering to the churchwardens before Easter in each year, a notice in the form set forth in the schedule.

6. Church vestry to have under its control the audit of churchwardens' accounts; furniture and fittings of the church; salary of officers; appropriation of seats, and all expenditure incurred for the benefit of the congregation.

7. Small Tenements Acts to be applicable to occupiers' rates under this act.

8. All rates under this act to be assessed according to the Poor-rate.

9. After this act comes into operation, no Church-rate to be assessed or levied except in accordance with the provisions of it.

10. Saving where money is due on security of rates.

11. Saving provisions of local acts.

12. This act to come into operation on Easter-day, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

SCHEDULE. Form of Notice.

To the Churchwardens of Parish.

I, A. B., give you notice that I decline to be a member of the Church vestry of this parish for the year

(Signed)

Date,

MR. CROSS'S PLAN.

The much talked off compromise scheme of Mr. Cross, the member for Preston, is contained in the draft of "A bill to amend the law of Church-rates." All who object to pay the rate during the year must send word to the churchwardens personally or by post. By this act the ratepayer disqualifies himself from voting for any churchwarden, or disbursing the rate. Each ecclesiastical district is to be a distinct parish. The purposes to which the rate is to be applied are thus defined:—"To maintain in a proper state the church and churchyard of such parish or district, and the clock, bells, and belfry, and to insure the same against fire. To supply the minister of such church with all such books as may be necessary for the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, and the due performances of divine service in such church." It is further provided that Church-rates may be assessed and recovered like poor-rates, the validity not being disputed. It is also proposed to apply the Small Tenements Acts.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The following papers from the Church-rate Abolition Committee have been sent to M.P.'s and extensively advertised in the daily journals. We withheld them last week in consequence of the press of more urgent matter at a time when the prospect of a renewal of the Church-rate discussion in Parliament appeared very faint. Both the papers, and the steps taken to give them publicity, are a striking proof of the strong case, and, we may add, the vigour and excellent tactics of the Abolition Committee:—

The third reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill being fixed for Wednesday next, the attention of the public is called to the following analysis of the petitions that have been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the continuance of Church-rates.

It is submitted that the petitions indicate, in the most decisive manner, that the great body of members of the Established Church are not disposed to second the exertions of the opponents of Sir John Trelawny's bill. In common with the members of that Church who have supported the bill in the House of Lords and Commons, they are evidently under no apprehension that the abolition of Church-rates will either injure its position or impair its success.

NUMBER OF PETITIONS AND SIGNATURES.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented exertions that have been made during the last six months to send up petitions, largely signed, against Sir John Trelawny's bill, the total number of petitions presented up to the 23rd of May—the date of the last report of the House of Commons Petition Committee—is 5,328, containing only 233,521 signatures. Scarcely one-third in number of the parishes of England and Wales have responded to the appeals that have been made to them, while out of the three and three-quarter millions of worshipping Churchmen in 1851 (*vide* Census of Religious Worship), not one in sixteen has signed a petition in favour of Church-rates.

The average number of signatures to the petitions affords a further indication of the indisposition of the party of the Established Church to support the pro-Church-rate movement. This average is forty-three only, while the average number of signatures to petitions in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill presented last year was 110. If the petitions are classified, the smallness of their value will become still more apparent. Out of the total number of 5,328 petitions, only 409 are signed by more than a hundred persons, while 563 are signed by fewer than ten persons, and 1,719, or almost one-third, contain less than twenty signatures each.

PETITIONS FROM THE LARGE TOWNS.

More than five thousand of the petitions come from the smaller towns and villages of the kingdom. This of itself might not be of importance if those places had petitioned to any great extent against the bill. But they have not done so. Not half the small parishes are represented in the petition lists, while those that have sent

petitions have shown their indifference to the matter by sending them with signatures sometimes not more than two in number, and scarcely ever exceeding thirty. The petitions from the larger towns are as follows:—

Place.	Petitions.	Signatures.	Place.	Petitions.	Signatures.
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	698	Liverpool	28	3,545
Birkenhead	5	355	London	58	3,060
Blackburn	2	316	Manchester	28	1,661
Bradford	6	469	Salford	3	28
Bury	1	215	Newcastle	1	1,125
Coventry	1	42	Nottingham	3	157
Derby	2	131	Preston	8	1,437
Gateshead	1	9	Rochdale	8	841
Halifax	6	418	Sheffield	3	152
Huddersfield	7	365	Saint Helen's	1	981
Hull	6	576	Wigan	1	449
Leicester	3	605			

The insignificance of these petitions will become more apparent if the number of signatures are compared either with the number of worshipping Churchmen, or with the population of the places from which they have been sent. Thus Birkenhead, with a population in 1851 of 46,576, sends only 355 signatures; Bradford, with a population of 103,778, and 7,111 worshipping Churchmen, sends only 469 signatures; Coventry sends only 42 signatures from 36,208 persons, and 4,372 worshipping Churchmen; Derby, with 40,609 persons, and 6,717 worshipping Churchmen, sends only 131 signatures; while Gateshead sends nine signatures from a population of 25,568, and 2,279 worshipping Churchmen. Last of all, the metropolis, with a present population of 3,000,000, sends only 3,060 signatures, or about one signature for every thousand inhabitants.

PETITIONS FROM THE CATHEDRAL TOWNS.

Even where the Established Church, in respect of the number of her churches, and the wealth and dignity of her clergy, might be supposed to possess the greatest influence, viz., in the cathedral towns, there the petitioning movement has also signally failed. Only sixteen out of the twenty-eight cathedral towns have sent petitions against the abolition of Church-rates. These, in addition to London, Westminster, and Manchester, which have been already enumerated, are the following:—

Place.	Petitions.	Signatures.	Place.	Petitions.	Signatures.
Bristol	3	821	Rochester	1	19
Canterbury	2	135	Salisbury	1	43
Cambridge	7	380	Wells	1	Seal
Lichfield	3	153	Winchester	6	344
Lincoln	7	210	Worcester	6	429
Norwich	6	613	York	2	312
Oxford	7	377			

The number of signatures from Canterbury is fewer than the number of local clergymen and cathedral dependants. In other cities the proportions of signatures to the number of worshipping Churchmen in 1851, is as follows:—York, one from every twenty-one; Bristol, one from every twenty-nine; Cambridge, one from every twenty; Norwich, one from every seventeen; Oxford, one from every twenty-one; Worcester, one from every twenty. Nor less significant are the facts, that while York this year sends only 312 signatures against the Abolition Bill, it sent last year 2,855 signatures in its favour; Rochester, which this year sends nineteen signatures against, last year sent 784 also in favour of the bill; Oxford and Winchester, which are represented by 377 and 344 persons against Sir J. Trelawny this year, were represented last year by 425 and 681 persons in his favour; while Carlisle and Durham, which do not appear at all against the bill, sent last year 830 and 867 signatures in its favour.

PRO-CHURCH-RATE AND ANTI-CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS COMPARED.

The total number of signatures to the petitions to which this analysis relates has already been stated to be 233,521. The petitions presented last year in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill contained more than six hundred thousand signatures, or nearly treble the number which the opponents of the bill, in their efforts of either the past or the present year, have been able to secure. Only one petition presented by the Opposition during the present session contains more than 1,000 signatures. Last year the Abolitionists of Manchester and Salford alone sent 22,510 signatures, or 5,000 more than all the large towns in the kingdom, including the metropolis, have now, or ever, sent against Sir John Trelawny's bill. The metropolis has petitioned by more than 20,000 persons to 3,060 in favour of the bill; Birkenhead by 2,388 to 355; Coventry by 1,750 to 42; Bradford by 11,132 to 469; Saint Helen's by 3,003 to 981; Birmingham by 4,332 to 0; Leeds by 2,360 to 0; Nottingham by 6,694 to 0.

The Church-rate Abolition Committee respectfully submit that the above returns afford a clear and unequivocal indication of the judgment of the country on the question of Church-rates. The exertions made on behalf of the opponents of the present bill, to secure the expression of opinion represented by the petitions that have been presented during the present session of Parliament, have been far greater than any which this committee has had occasion to make. They have, however, utterly failed to secure the result desired. It is demonstrated by this analysis that neither the country at large, nor the members of the Established Church, desire the continuance of a system which has already been repeatedly condemned by Parliament, and which is as vexatious in its social operation as it is unjust in its incidence, and injurious to the best interests of the Church itself.

Church-rate Abolition Committee,
Fendall's Hotel, Westminster,
June 1st, 1861.

The Church-rate Abolition Committee have also issued the following pithy summary:—

I. REASONS FOR PASSING THE CHURCH-RATE BILL.

1. A similar exaction (vestry cess) has been abolished in Ireland, and without detriment to the Episcopal Church in that country.

2. Twenty-seven years ago the ministers of the Crown proposed that Church-rates should be abolished, and hostility to the impost has never abated, but has been increasing ever since.

3. All parties admit that the law should be altered; but no other measure than that of Sir John Trelawny has been sanctioned by the House of Commons.

4. Opposition in parish vestries has reduced the annual

sum derivable from Church-rates from £19,307*l.* in 1827, to £23,709*l.* in 1859, and the amount is diminishing year by year.

5. The rate has been quite abolished in the large, and in many of the small towns; and it is now being gradually extinguished in the rural parishes.

6. Church-rates have been shown to be unnecessary. The churches erected in recent years have always been repaired without them, and the churches are in good repair in the parishes where rates are abolished.

7. The erection of voluntarily-sustained churches has made Church-rates unjust to those who worship in them; while the extension of rates to district churches would needlessly displace a large amount of voluntary contributions.

II. OBJECTIONS TO COMPROMISE.

1. Of the many schemes of compromise hitherto proposed, not one has been sanctioned by a single parliamentary majority.

2. The opponents of Church-rates will not assent to a compromise; and, if they would, there is no compromise which the upholders of Church-rates can agree to offer them.

3. Any scheme based on compromise must be an experiment; its operation would be uncertain, and its failure would only increase the ill-feeling created by the existing system.

4. It is better for the Church of England, and for the community at large, to close this lengthened struggle by a decisive act, which would remove an admitted grievance, than to incur the risk of another agitation, which would certainly end in total abolition.

III. SHOULD CHURCHMEN "TAX THEMSELVES"?

1. If Churchmen are willing to furnish the required funds, it is needless to tax them; if unwilling, they ought not to be compelled.

2. If Episcopalians may claim the right to tax themselves, it must be no less the right of other religious bodies; and Chapel-rates for Dissenters must be conceded, as well as Church-rates for Churchmen.

3. The making optional the payment of a public impost would be an impolite and dangerous innovation, and one which could not be limited to religious matters.

4. The registration of all objectors to Church-rates—which would be needed for any scheme of exemption—would sectarianise the Church, and create an invidious distinction between the inhabitants of parishes.

5. Many objectors to Church-rates would be deterred, by local influence, from claiming exemption, as they now are deterred from voting against rates in vestry, and the measure proposed for their relief would thus be practically useless.

The Committee have further published, in a similar form, and circulated through the same channels, the information relative to the Methodist address, and the opinions of Wesleyans on Church-rates, which have already been noticed in our columns. The address contains the names of upwards of 10,000 Wesleyans.

These papers have called forth a kind of reply from the Committee of Laymen, who, by advertisement in the *Times*, request "that members of the Legislature and the public will withhold their credence from the assertion that any considerable proportion, comparatively, of the Wesleyan Methodists connected with Conference are entangled in the meshes of the Liberation Society, or of its off-set, the Abolition Committee. When the third reading of Sir John Trevelyan's Bill takes place it will sufficiently appear that the very contrary is the case." The Committee of Laymen add:—

"Equally will the assertion of the 'Abolition Committee,' put forth on Saturday, be disproved—namely, that 'it is demonstrated' by the petitions sent up from the parishes this session, that 'neither the country at large, nor the members of the Established Church, desire the continuance of Church-rates.' On the third reading it will sufficiently appear that the Church-rate, in its principle, is identical with the Established Church, and can by no means be surrendered. Nor are the reasons advanced yesterday for passing the Abolition Bill better founded. The first speaks of the Vestry Case having been abolished in Ireland, whereas it was only commuted, and that under very different circumstances than obtain in England. Neither is the second assertion more true. Twenty-seven years ago the proposal of the Ministers of the Crown was commutation only, not abolition pure and simple. Equally loose are many of the statements and reasonings of this document. They cannot, however, be pursued here, but must be reserved for Parliament on the occasion of the coming discussion."

JOHN M. KNOTT, Hon. Sec.

16, Manchester-buildings, Westminster, June 5.

Surely it was scarcely worth while to incur the expense of an advertisement for this feeble reply.

Another body, the Committee of Churchwardens of London, one of whose chief objects is, if we are not misinformed, to re-enact Church-rates in parishes where they have lapsed, have readvertised in the *Times* the recent resolutions of the Abolition Committee against compromise, and "express an earnest hope that the Legislature will not be induced to accept any measure for the settlement of this important question which shall fail to recognise the just rights and influence of the Established Church as a national institution."

The *Morning Herald*, of Wednesday, unable to deny the accuracy of the petitioning statistics, thus insolently and childishly endeavours to turn the tables on Dissenters:—

Gratting for an instant if each of the 610,900 names belongs to some one actual living man, woman, or child, would Mr. Bright or some one else be good enough to inform us what is the amount of property chargeable with Church-rates in possession of those 610,900 men, women, and children? Suppose they paid the whole of them, as much as the churchwardens demanded for a rate, would the sum total reach 50*l.*? Would it be

as much as a single note of 50*l.*? The fact is, we are to have Mr. Bright's notions of taxation carried out at once, if it be admitted that 610,900 nobodies are to decide the question of Church-rates.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

WAKEFIELD.—At a crowded vestry meeting held to lay a Church-rate for the district of All Saints', the Rev. J. S. Eastmead moved that the meeting be adjourned for six months. Mr. Dibb moved, as an amendment to Mr. Eastmead's resolution, that a rate of the amount of 3*d.* in the pound should be laid. It was stated that no Dissenter who conscientiously objected was required to pay the rate. The resolution was carried by a large majority. Mr. Dibb: As the churchwardens of this district have acted fairly and properly in calling this meeting, it now becomes the duty of the minority simply to lay the rate, and this they will proceed to do. (Disapprobation.) After some further discussion, Mr. Eastmead said that they would get all the money they required, and he begged to protest against anything being laid in the shape of a rate. There could be no such thing as a voluntary rate; and gentlemen must know that in using the word they were using the form of law without the power of law to support them. Mr. Dibb said they had a right to lay the rate. The Vicar: It may be called a rate, but it is perfectly voluntary. Mr. Dibb: I object to call it anything but its proper name. Mr. Robinson: That is not its proper name. The meeting shortly after broke up, the pro-rate people being left to act in the manner as they thought proper.

IPSWICH.—At St. Lawrence, Ipswich, there has been a very sharp contest, which resulted in a majority of three for the rate. A scrutiny disclosed the fact that the Church party had resorted to most discreditable means to secure votes.

AT MIDDLEWICH, in Cheshire, an attempt to pass a rate was foiled, mainly by the representations and address of the Rev. B. McWilliam, the Independent minister. A shilling rate was granted last year, but allowed to fall into abeyance with the supposed intention of trying the voluntary principle. Now the churchwardens asked for another rate, but the Archdeacon, who presided, acknowledged that it could not be imposed while the previous rate was uncollected. The Church party were thus foiled, and the meeting broke up without any result.

SCARBOROUGH.—The report of a rate having been carried unanimously in this fashionable watering place turns out to be unfounded. A correspondent of the *Liberator* says:—"I have been a resident here for the past six years, and have never heard of such a thing being proposed as a rate. I have asked several persons about it, and cannot meet with any one that has heard of it; and moreover I am informed that it is about twenty-five years since a rate was levied here."

FILTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.—In this parish there has been a contest on the proposal of a threepenny rate, expected to yield 11*l.* for the repair of the church. Mr. W. Gayner, who led the opposition, said he thought that it was not the work of the minister to be mixed up in money matters, but that the churchwarden was the party who should take it in hand. He ventured to say that if he were to canvass the parish he would get a sum that would more than cover the amount required in half-an-hour. On a poll the rate was carried after a vigorous contest by 35 to 28. The total number of ratepayers in the parish is 83. Although the contest was a very keen one, yet both parties presented a consistent bearing through the whole of the day, the greatest harmony prevailing, and the opposition testified their feelings at the issue of the contest by saying that a respectable minority was almost as good as a majority.

A SUMMONS DISMISSED.—Mr. Thomas White, a Unitarian, of Moretonhampstead, was summoned last week before the magistrates of Crookernwell for non-payment of 1*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, Church-rate. Mr. Cox, solicitor, of Honiton, appeared for the defendant, and disputed the validity of the rate, on the ground of its being in reality retrospective, of its having only been signed by one churchwarden at the time payment was demanded, and of the churchwardens having refused to produce any accounts of their last year's receipts and expenditure before proceeding to make a new rate. He also intimated that there were other defaults, and tendered a written notice of objection to the bench which he admitted took away their jurisdiction in the matter. In this view the bench concurred, and the summons was dismissed.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF NONCONFORMISTS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The tables in the report of the Education Commissioners, which relate to the numbers of day and Sunday-scholars in connexion with Nonconformist bodies in the country, are presented in a form which, I fear, may occasion misconception. A committee was appointed at the suggestion of the Commission, to endeavour to collect statistics. As the chairman of that committee, I am sorry to say that replies to our circulars were only partially forthcoming, and the tables could only be presented with a note appended to them, calling attention to their defective state. It was certainly intended that this note should be printed with the tables, but through some inadvertency the note was omitted. The following letter has been received in explanation of the

omission. As the tables now stand, they afford, in the opinion of those whose knowledge can be relied on, no sufficient data for a calculation as to the proportion of children in Nonconformist schools.

I am, &c.,
S. MORLEY.
18, Wood-street, London, June 10.

The following is the communication referred to:—
Education Commission, No. 8, Fludyer-street,
Westminster, May 30.

Sir.—The Education Commissioners have this day held a meeting, the first since the presentation of their report; and their attention has been called to the omission in the tabulation of their statistics, of a note qualifying the returns with which your committee were so good as to furnish them. The Commissioners desire me to express to you their regret that the gentleman employed by them to tabulate the returns should have overlooked the statement made by the committee that the returns were incomplete, thus conveying an incorrect impression that the statistical table in question give the absolute number of schools in connexion with the Independent and Baptist bodies, instead of giving, as it does, only those for which returns had been received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, Secretary.
Samuel Morley, Esq.,
Congregational Board of Education.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN LONDON.

We believe it is the intention of the Executive of the Liberation Society, in endeavouring to obtain increased support from the volunteers of the metropolis, intend dealing with it sectionally, by means of meetings held in connexion with particular congregations. A beginning was made on Tuesday evening last, by a series held in the school-room attached to Middleton-road Congregational Church, Dalston (Rev. C. Dukes'); and was attended by a very respectable audience, among whom were Samuel Morley, Esq. (the chairman); the Rev. T. Ateling; Rev. O. Dukes; Rev. G. M. Davis; J. Garbett Williams, Esq.; Edward C. Whitehurst, Esq.; Rev. F. Soden; Rev. J. Spong; Rev. A. Good; Rev. J. Kennedy, of Stepney; Rev. J. H. Hinton; Frederick Clarke, Esq.; Rev. W. Miall; and G. F. White, Esq.

After an excellent tea had been served and prayer had been offered,

The Chairman commenced the proceedings by expressing his strong approbation, not only of the society's object, but of the mode in which that object was sought. It is now one of the best-abused societies of the time, and the fact that it was thought needful by the upholders of establishments to shower upon it so much abuse, shewed that there was something in it—(Hear)—and, moreover, he did not believe that it would do anything to weaken its influence. Indeed, it had already the effect of inducing many Churchmen to ask what the separation of Church and State really means, and to inquire into the principles of the society. (Hear, hear.) He felt there were even Dissenters who required similar knowledge, and he, in particular, hoped that more pains would be taken henceforth to instil their principles into the minds of the young of their own congregations—(cheers)—and that for that purpose full advantage would be taken of next year, which would be the bicentenary of a great event—the ejection of the 2,000 ministers from the Church of England on St. Bartholomew's Day. (Hear.) He proceeded to allude to the pernicious influence exerted on the Church of England by its government by the State.

The Rev. J. Kennedy moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That it is the deep conviction of this meeting that the maintenance of religion is a duty devolving on religious men, and that the means employed should be of an exclusively voluntary character; and this meeting is further of opinion that the violation of this principle, in the existence of national religious establishments, has injuriously affected the church established, besides inflicting serious evils on the community at large.

He said that he was in no haste to part with Church-rates, seeing that they furnished a capital peg on which volunteers would hang an exposition of their principles. (Hear.) If Churchmen were wise, they would see that the exaction formed a weak point in their battery, and would abandon it. The speaker then enforced the several points of the resolution, insisting that even in the Jewish economy there was no employment of force to collect tithes, or to enforce religious observances. The discharge of duty brought with it a blessing, and the act of giving, from right motives, served as healthful discipline, which was altogether lost by the employment of the tax-gatherer. He believed that the Church of England would be greatly benefited by relying entirely on voluntaryism, and in proof of that assertion he referred to the wonderful display of liberality and activity which had been witnessed in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland.

The Rev. W. Miall seconded the motion, and in an argumentative speech contended that state-patronage and control of religion was an offence against liberty, against religion, and against unity. It fostered formalism, and it created schism. The principle that the religion of the majority should be established, would justify the establishment of Roman Catholicism in one country, and of Mohammedanism in another. In closing, Mr. Miall insisted that it was quite possible to be boldly truthful and to be amiable also—to be attached to such a society, and to act in a Christian way towards Episcopalians. He thought very ill of those Dissenters who would, at any time, ink their principles.

plies when they happened to be in the society of members of the Establishment. (Hear.)

The Rev. J. H. HINTON supported the resolution in a speech of great point. When men loved God themselves, they would try to induce others to do so; but, so long as they were themselves practically rejecting religion, they might be asked by God, "What hast thou to do to declare my statutes?" But governments were, for the most part, unhappily composed of men who were not themselves religious, and their patronage of religion was a great inconsistency. With respect to coercion, he contended that the Jewish system was a secular government, God being king of his people, and it was the Judaizing spirit of the early Christians that had done so much to foster the principle of Church Establishments. The effects of the present system were bad, for by it men were called Christians by the million, regardless of their real spiritual state. It also set people by the ears, and divided Christian men from each other.

The Rev. C. DUKES briefly seconded the resolution, and in doing so expressed hearty approval of the Liberation Society, and also adverted to the time when the Rev. Mr. Aveling lost his spoons at the instance of the Church Establishment.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously, and

EDWARD WHITEHURST, Esq., proposed the second, which ran thus—

That the meeting rejoices at the evident tendency of public opinion in favour of the adoption of a voluntary policy in religious matters, and deems it to most important that the friends of voluntaryism should now exert themselves to the utmost to diffuse a knowledge of their principles, and to commend them to the judgment and the conscience of every member of the community.

He thought that the tendency of events was to form a public opinion favourable to their principles, for no ecclesiastical party could be satisfied with the present state of things. Low Churchmen, though they now had the benefit of nearly all the episcopal appointments, could not obtain the liberty of worship they desired—as witness Mr. Edouart's prohibition of the Exeter Hall services, and the rejection of Mr. Locke King's bill. High Churchmen, who talked about Catholic truth, could not be pleased that the authoritative statement of that truth should devolve on a committee of retired lawyers at Whitehall, while the Broad Church party were just now feeling the pressure exerted by those who were engaged in denouncing the "Essays and Reviews." Mr. Whitehurst then adverted to the state of affairs in Italy, and other parts of the world, as showing that the administration of the kingdom of God should not be mingled with the administration of the kingdoms of the world, lest both should be injured and corrupted.

The motion was then carried, and

The Rev. J. AVELING proposed a resolution pledging the meeting heartily to support the Liberation Society. Truth, he said, was great, but so was error also, and if they did not exert themselves on its behalf, truth would not prevail.

The Rev. J. SPONG seconded the motion, believing that the society's success would aid in the promotion of religion.

The motion was carried, after which

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq., proposed a motion strongly objecting to a compromise on the Church-rate question, to which, he said, the two members for the county were known to be favourable.

FREDERICK CLARKE, Esq., seconded it; and subsequently the chairman was warmly thanked for his services.

THE DEANERY OF EXETER.—Professor Ellicott had declined the Deanery of Exeter, on the ground of his holding offices, the emoluments of which are nearly equal to the value of the Deanery, if estimated at 1,000*l.* a-year.

THE BAPTISTS IN RUSSIA.—A Baptist has lately been imprisoned for having preached and administered the rite of baptism to several persons in Russia. The Baptist Union is in communication with the Russian Government for the purpose of obtaining the liberation of the prisoner and the right of preaching the Baptist doctrines in Russia.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.—It will be recollect that on the last Sunday in May some 40,000 persons were admitted into the Crystal Palace. The *Wesleyan Times* states that in reply to a memorial from the surrounding villages, the directors of the Crystal Palace have given an assurance that the experiment will not be repeated.

THE UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—Letters received from Bishop Mackenzie by the secretaries of the mission organised to Central Africa under the auspices of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and Dublin, state that the reverend prelate had commenced an expedition up the Rovouno on the advice of Dr. Livingstone, whom he had met. The bishop proposed in the first instance to go up the Shire, but yielded to Dr. Livingstone's more experienced representations. The mission party found Dr. Livingstone and his companions in good health.

THE LIVING OF HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE.—The Bishop of Durham's son-in-law and domestic chaplain, the Rev. E. Cheese, has just completed the arrangements for the endowment, out of his own rectory, of the district chapelry of Sadberge, in Houghton-le-Skerne. In the year 1856 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners obtained an order in Council which severed Sadberge from the rectory of Houghton; but, as no endowment could be made without the consent of the late rector, Dr. Bandinel, it remained a dead letter, and no incumbent was appointed by the Bishop of Manchester, in whom the

patronage was vested. Now this needful want has been supplied. One of Mr. Cheese's first acts on being appointed to Houghton was to apply to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for leave to give up the tithes of Sadberge and another township in his parish, so as to provide 33*s.* 18*d.* for the incumbent of Sadberge, whoever he might be. This arrangement has just been completed, and it has been accompanied by a graceful act on the part of Lord Palmerston. His lordship, finding that the Bishop of Manchester had allowed his patronage to lapse, at once yielded to the urgent solicitation of the Bishop of Durham, and appointed, in the name of the Crown, to the newly-endowed chapelry, the Rev. David Piper, who had been for thirty-five years the curate of Dr. Bandinel.—*Globe.*

EXPENDITURE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The recently-published pamphlet issued by the Liberation Society contains the following as the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Commission since its formation:

Bishops' palaces and rent	£177,319
Augmentation of sees, balance	60,004
Augmentation of archdeaconries	67,610
Expenses of management	411,778
Total	£716,711

"The result of this is, that out of a sum of two millions and a half sterling, realised under the Church Reform Acts, including the sale of the church estates, 600,000*l.* borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty-office, the proceeds of the reduction of the canonries and minor sources, nearly 717,000*l.* has been misappropriated, sunk, or lost. This is the great fact, before which all other facts sink into comparative insignificance, to be registered against the commissioners. By waste, extravagance, and jobbery, they have taken away from the property committed into their hands for the relief of urgent spiritual destitution, nearly three quarters of a million sterling. Words would only weaken the gravity of this charge."

Religious Intelligence.

MR. SPURGEON.—We (*British Standard*) have received for publication the following characteristic note:—"Mr. Spurgeon begs to inform the public that he is knocked up with hard work, and is compelled to go into the country to rest. This will upset all his arrangements, and he begs his friends to remit his promises, and the Christian public not to inundate him with invitations." The Rev. James Spurgeon will officiate during his brother's absence.

TOWCESTER.—On Thursday, May 30, the ordination services of the Rev. Isaac Davies, of Airedale College, were held at Towcester. The Rev. George Nicholson, B.A., of Northampton, read a portion of the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, delivered the introductory address, which comprised an able exposition and defence of the practice and principles of Nonconformists. After the deacon, Mr. T. Vernon, had related how it was that the church had been led to request Mr. Davies to become their pastor, the Rev. H. Ault, of Kilsby, asked the usual questions. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Arnold, of Northampton, after which the Rev. D. Fraser, LL.D., President of Airedale College, delivered a most affectionate and impressive charge to the young minister. In the evening the Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell, preached a very able sermon to the church and congregation. The attendance on both services was large.

TAMWORTH INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—On Wednesday, May 22, the members and friends of the Independent Church of Tamworth and Wilnecote held a social tea-meeting in the lower school-room connected with the above chapel, on which occasion a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, in six volumes, and the "Life and Letters of the Rev. John Angell James," were presented to their pastor, the Rev. T. Burgess, as a token of affection and esteem; also a copy of the "Memoir of Mrs. Sherman" was presented to Mrs. Burgess, and a copy of the "Union Harmonist" to Miss Burgess, in acknowledgment of her services as organist. Addresses of congratulation were delivered by the Revs. J. Read, of Atherstone, Gouge, of Polesworth, Witt, of Fazely; Messrs. Wood, Stretton, Vallance, Thompson, and Dyer. The Rev. Thomas Burgess, on receiving the presents above mentioned, eloquently responded on behalf of himself, Mrs. Burgess, and daughter, and acknowledged with much feeling the kindness he had experienced from his people during the period (nearly eight years) of his pastoral connexion with them.

PRAYER AND CONFERENCE MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE SLAVES.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the London Board of Baptist Ministers, that special prayer should be made on June 3 for the abolition of slavery in the American States and throughout the world, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Trinity Chapel, Newington, on that day at four o'clock p.m. The Rev. W. H. Bonner, the pastor of the church, presided, and having made an appropriate introductory address, the devotions were led by Revs. G. Rose and E. Mathews, Mr. Cooper and Rev. T. Jones. Tea having been served, the exercises were continued.

Addressess were delivered by the pastor, Revs. W. Barker and E. Mathews, Mr. J. A. Horner, Rev. T. Jones, Mr. E. Burr, and Revs. Mr. Mules and T. Kinnaird (a gentleman of colour from Canada). The points embraced were—the relation of the Gospel to the anti-slavery reform—the rise and progress of the slave power and of the anti-slavery movement—the

probable effects of the war on the slave system—the cotton question—the duty of British churches to disfellowship slaveholders and their apologists, in favour of which proposition a vote was taken, which was unanimous—the sufferings of the American slaves—and the condition of the refugee slaves in Canada. At intervals there was a pause in the discussion, and prayer was offered for the emancipation of the slaves. The devotions were led by the Revs. W. R. Rowe, Mr. Mules, and Mr. Norman, of Barking. There was an excellent attendance.

ALCOMBE, NEAR MINEHEAD.—The new Congregational chapel in this village, erected by the liberality of one individual, was opened for public worship on May 21, when, after an excellent tea, at which about 150 sat down, an excellent and every way appropriate service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Taunton, at the close of which he preached an impressive sermon on the "Freeness, the fullness, and the efficacy of the Gospel salvation," with manifest effect on the audience. The chapel is a neat Roman structure; the inside is very effective in appearance—seats 160; well ventilated, and very appropriately arranged, and from its unusual shape has a novel appearance. There being no Independent chapel within a circuit of almost twenty miles, this will be conveniently situated for visitors at the picturesque little town of Minehead, which from its short distance to a railway to be opened very soon, will be attractive to those in quest of healthy and invigorating sea-air, which here is of a very bracing quality. A strong State-Church influence prevails, and the sympathy and help of Christian friends is earnestly desired, and any Christian gentleman seeking for a place of usefulness will do well to take up his residence here. Ministerial aid and not money is mostly wanted.—*From a Correspondent.*

PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY.—The annual conversation of this society was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday evening, and was attended by a numerous company, including, among others, M. du Chaillu, the explorer of Western Equatorial Africa; two negro gentlemen from West Africa; the Rev. Mr. Blydon, of Liberia; Mr. Samuel Crowther, son of the eminent missionary; and the Baboo Gennandira Tagore, a Christian native of India, now in London as a student at University College. Specimens of the periodicals, books, prints, and other publications recommended by the society, were displayed either on tables or on the walls in various parts of the room, for the inspection of the company. The Earl of Shaftesbury (president of the society) having taken the chair, called upon the Rev. Henry Leach, corresponding secretary, who made a statement embodying the substance of the society's annual report.

Its operations might be said to be classed under three heads—(1) The agency afforded by the society for the collection and distribution of good periodicals; (2) The selection and criticism of publications; (3) The granting of libraries at half price. After explaining that the object of the society was not to issue publications of its own, but to select, recommend, and circulate those of sound principles published by others, he said that, with regard to periodicals, about 140,000 annually were put into circulation through its agency. He adverted to the conference of teachers, city missionaries, and others held last November, and said that its result had been very beneficial. The branches exhibited a great increase. At Bristol, the circulation had risen from 80,000 to 120,000. In Clerkenwell there was an annual circulation of 21,000, of which no less than 5,000 were "Cassell's Family Bible." In Oldham, the circulation had risen from 8,800 to 15,500, and it was gratifying to state that this branch was almost entirely carried on by the working men themselves. After referring to the society's catalogue of selected books, the rev. gentleman said that the grants of libraries at half price during the year had numbered 207, including nearly 20,000 volumes, and he illustrated the effect of these libraries by reading letters. In one parish, with a population of only 4,000, the number of books read within the year was no less than 7,000. From the financial statement, it appeared that there was a balance from last year of 21*s.*; subscriptions, 40*s.*; donations, 11*s.*; total income, 2,783*l.* Spent in books, periodicals, diagrams, &c., 2,055*l.*; salaries, 312*l.*; printing, 110*l.* There were other items of expenditure of a minor nature, and a balance in hand of 4*s.* 11*d.* There was due to the society 250*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, while its liabilities were stated at 239*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Leach pointed out, in conclusion, that while the amount of books and periodicals sent out had been nearly doubled during the year, the society's income remained almost stationary. He earnestly appealed to the audience to remedy this anomaly.

Major-General Lawrence bore testimony to the important bearing of the society's operations among soldiers. The Bishop of Victoria delivered an interesting address on the popular literature of China and Japan. M. du Chaillu, the African explorer, was received with applause, and delivered a brief address on the language and popular fictions of the African tribes, two of which he related. He bore testimony to the avidity with which the people receive tracts from the missionaries. The Rev. W. C. Plunket having spoken on popular literature in Ireland, the Right Hon. J. Napier added some observations on the same topic, and the proceedings were closed with the Benediction by the Bishop of Victoria.

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE, PONTYPOOL.—The examination of the students of the Pontypool Baptist College took place on Tuesday and Wednesday week. The examiners were the Revs. J. W. Todd, in Theology; J. C. Butterworth, M.A. (Abergavenny), in the Classics; and D. Morgan (Pontypool), in Hebrew. The first day was occupied until five p.m. in this examination, which was very ably conducted, and in which, according to the testimony of each examiner, the students acquitted themselves most creditably, showing the abilities of the tutors,

and the labour and progress of the students. At the close of the examination, a very interesting Essay was read by Mr. S. Williams, senior student, on "Christ the only Head of the Church." At seven, the service at the chapel was introduced by the Rev. E. Roberts, Pontypridd; after which, Mr. A. Morton, one of the senior students, read a very interesting Essay on "The History of the Waldenses," and the Rev. B. Evans, Mill-street, Aberdare, preached to the students an excellent sermon on "The Commission of our Lord," which was listened to with marked attention throughout. The proceedings of this evening were in Welsh, and the attendance was unusually good. On Wednesday morning, the service was introduced by the Rev. E. Edwards, Llanelli, and the Rev. J. J. Brown, of Birmingham, preached to the students. The sermon, throughout, was replete with thoughts the most weighty and important; these, with the grave and solemn manner of the preacher, produced much impression. The Rev. Rees Griffiths closed the meeting with prayer. After the public service, the business meeting was held, Dr. Thomas in the chair, at which several resolutions relative to the institution were adopted; amongst which was a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. T. Davies, Llangloffan, for the munificent gift of 100*l.* to the college; and a record of the death of the late treasurer, W. W. Phillips, Esq., who had held the office more than thirty years.—Early on the morning of Wednesday a meeting of a deeply interesting character took place at the above college. In order to show their respect for the kind and untiring labours of the Rev. George Thomas, M.A., their venerable classical tutor, the present students, the ministers of different chapels in England and Wales who had received their education at the college, and a circle of ministers and friends in this neighbourhood, subscribed towards the purchase of testimonial, to be by them presented at the annual examination of students. The testimonial chosen was a handsomely bound Bagster's Polyglot Bible, in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, German, and English languages, with the Samaritan Pentateuch. In addition to this, a portrait would have been presented, but it could not be finished in time. The cost of the Bible and painting would be nearly 40*l.* The breakfast was provided at the Academy, by the worthy principal, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and about 100 persons sat down, including several ladies. After breakfast, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, on being called upon to preside, said he felt great diffidence in taking the chair. A quarter of a century had passed since he (Dr. Thomas) left London to take the management of that institution. His friend (Mr. George Thomas) was then pastor of a large and flourishing church, which he afterwards left to take at that academy the onerous post of classical tutor which he still held, and he trusted he would yet be connected with the institution for many years to come. Twenty-five years ago the institution was in a state of embarrassment, and they had but six or seven students. The numbers afterwards increased to twenty-two, for whom they had to make room. The present number of students was thirty-two, seven of whom had to seek accommodation in the town. He could not say if this could be kept up, but they had now eighteen other applications for admission into the academy, and it would therefore be seen that increased subscriptions and exertions were absolutely necessary. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Merthyr, then made the presentation, and was followed by the Rev. T. Price, of Aberdare. Mr. Thomas appropriately acknowledged the gift, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. J. E. Jones, of Cardiff; Mr. Evan Thomas, of Newport, an old student; the Rev. D. Morgan, to whom a vote of thanks was passed for having acted as secretary in getting up the testimonial; the Rev. J. W. Todd, of Sydenham; and Mr. Thomas, of Cardiff.

Correspondent.

CHURCH AND DISSENT IN LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signs himself "A Constant Reader," and whose communication was published in last week's *Nonconformist*, makes a very large pyramid to stand upon a very small apex. He says that so far as Liverpool is concerned, "the statement of Dr. Hume is substantially correct." In proof of this statement he asserts that "in what might be termed the low part of Liverpool, which is densely inhabited by the poor, there are several Established churches," and he contrasts the history of Byrom-street Chapel with the attendance at St. John's Church. With reference to the existence of churches connected with the Establishment in the poor districts of Liverpool, I, of course, agree with him. This is a fact not in dispute; but I confidently assert that those churches are not, and cannot be, as a rule, attended by the poorer classes. I do not wish my authority to be taken for this statement; I have better, that, namely, of the Archdeacon of Liverpool and of several clergymen of the borough, including Dr. Hume himself.

The church accommodation of Liverpool was the subject of a considerable body of evidence taken by the House of Lords' Committee on Spiritual Destitution in 1858. Archdeacon Jones, in his evidence before that committee, gave a number of statistics respecting the large populations and the small attendances at the churches in the most populous districts of the town. Amongst the instances quoted by the Archdeacon were St.

Matthews, Scotland-road, with a population of 10,000, and only sixty free sittings; St. Thomas's, Toxteth Park, with a population of 22,000, and only 130 free sittings; St. Barnabas, with a population of 16,342, only 600 attendants, and only 500 free sittings, and so on. The Archdeacon then went on to explain (Question 5816) that the reason why very many of the churches had such a very small number of free sittings was that they were erected just to suit the wants of the respectable class of society [the identical charge brought by Dr. Hume against the Dissenters] who lived in those districts at the time when they were erected; that they have now gone upwards into the environs of the town, that the places were deserted and the pews "not occupied." The Archdeacon adds, that this is "very common indeed." Not only so. The poor not only cannot occupy the sittings that are not free; they do not occupy those that are free. In reply to a question put by Lord Stanley of Alderley on this point the Archdeacon says that "only some" of the free sittings are well filled; "the reason is," he adds, "the free sittings are put in the most uncomfortable positions, where the people feel degraded, under some organ gallery, or in some remote corner."

The Rev. Alfred J. Tomlin, senior parish curate of Liverpool, gave evidence to the same effect. He said, in reply to the Bishop of Exeter, who remarked that it appeared there were many parishes in Liverpool in which the possibility of the poor attending church was very limited, and who asked if that statement was correct, that "in some districts there were no free sittings; in several districts, none;" and that the population of those districts was "very large." St. Anne's is given as an illustration. It was built in a district almost wholly composed of the poor without having any accommodation for those poor. Originally it was occupied by the wealthy inhabitants, who had left it almost entirely, but who still retained the pews as private property. The poor, as in other instances, were not allowed to occupy these pews, and there were no others for them to occupy.

Dr. Hume gave similar evidence. He said that there were "entire churches in Liverpool from which the poor were practically excluded;" that the free accommodation (which is the only accommodation) was so scanty or so badly situated that it was not taken advantage of; that one church was "inaccessible;" another contained 200 sittings in the aisles, mainly these set apart for the poor, which were so situated that the persons occupying them "could neither see nor hear the minister from any of the three points from which he speaks," and so on. It is all very well when a lecturer is away from Liverpool for him to boast of the existence of these churches in poor districts, and to make a little platform capital out of the boast; but when the poor are actually excluded from these very churches, or can neither hear nor see the minister in them, I think it would show more candour to let the matter alone.

Let me add a rather curious coincidence, with reference to St. John's Church, which "A Constant Reader" found "crowded chiefly with the poor." In a special return of the accommodation and attendance of the churches of Liverpool, which was laid before the Lords' Committee, this is the only church out of fifty-five which is stated to be "well attended." The following are the condensed remarks concerning the attendance at other places:—"Churches already built not filled;" "five churches within a stone's throw, all comparatively empty;" "more church accommodation not needed;" "the churches in the lower parts of the town can never work their districts till you turn half the pews into free sittings;" "plenty of church accommodation," &c. From the statistical tables in this return I observe that St. John's is the only church, with one small exception of a place holding 160 persons, in which the attendance is nearly equal to the accommodation. Would it not, therefore, have been as well, if it was "A Constant Reader's" object to give a fair impression of the state of the Church in Liverpool, to have quoted some other than the very best case? Why not have quoted St. Paul's, where the accommodation is 1,658, and the average attendance 200?

I should not have replied to your correspondent's letter if I had not known that the one or two facts quoted by him must, if received as fair illustrations, utterly mislead the reader. I think I have shown that his samples are not genuine specimens, and that while it is necessary for him to call in the aid of "interpretation" to infer that the poor were "not admitted" in a certain Dissenting place of worship, no interpreter is required to understand the language which the churches of Liverpool hold to the poor who inhabit its populous districts. The evidence in the Blue Book from which I have quoted is in very plain English indeed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

HERBERT S. SKEATS.

June 10, 1861.

THE POOR DEANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You would "pity the poor deans" did you know how inadequate their incomes are to their position. But few of them could live on the proceeds of their deaneries. You will see that the account of their meetings given by the veracious (?) *Record* has been contradicted. The marvel is that any statement of the *Record* should be received without other corroboration.

Yours faithfully,

OXFORD, June 6, 1861. OXONIENSIS.

EVENING THEOLOGICAL CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a small space in your columns to make a suggestion which, I have reason to hope, will commend itself to the sympathy and support of those who can give it practical effect.

There are hundreds of young men in London connected with our Nonconformist churches who would gladly avail themselves of facilities to pursue studies congenial to their minds, and having a definite purpose in view: but who are unwilling or unable to relinquish their usual avocations for a regular collegiate course, and who, therefore, are lost to the Church of Christ.

The duties of many commence at nine a.m. and terminate at six p.m., thus allowing several hours for study, self-culture, and attendance upon classes. Could there not be established colleges specially to meet their case, conducted on week evenings? Their studies in general literature and the classics would not only discipline their minds, but afford a healthy, counteracting influence in the prosecution of their ordinary duties. But chiefly, make these colleges theological seminaries where young men could pursue studies with the definite purpose of entering the ministry; while at the same time those young men who may become established in business in small provincial towns and villages in England and the colonies where there is no stated ministry, or where the cold, formal, lifeless services of apathetic preachers produce no results, would be of incalculable benefit. Their training, and knowledge of divine truth—theoretical, practical, and experimental—would enable them to set it forth clearly at least. There is, among the masses and frequenters of church and conventicle, great ignorance of the simple, fundamental truths of the Gospel; and it is equally lamentable to hear young men of undoubted zeal, assuming to preach, pour forth the most incoherent, pithless, pointless nonsense. Zeal—even the zeal of good men—without knowledge, is not productive of good.

A definite plan would be best considered by a committee, but I have thought that one or more colleges might be established in central districts by converting one or more houses into suitable lecture-rooms, and a staff of tutors appointed, to be supported by contributions or students' fees, or both. I am much mistaken if scores of young men do not gladly hail such an opportunity. To rise at five or six in the morning to prepare for evening classes, would be a trifling sacrifice of indulgence for such an object; and if, at the end of three years or less—means and circumstances being favourable—any of the students could enter upon a six or twelve months' extra theological course at their respective colleges, or any other seminary, arrangements might be made, probably, for such a purpose, before finally undertaking the duties of the regular ministry.

The idea is not new. It has been adopted with great success at King's College. As Nonconformists let us not be behind. We have abundance of intellect and heart, energy and devotion. They only want help, direction, organisation and encouragement. I leave it to the consideration of those who have time, means and disposition to give the thing shape and life. It will be seen at a glance how numerous would be the advantages every way to young men, churches, and districts. Much of the laisser-faire and weakness induced by sedentary habits and hard study would be avoided, and more energy would necessarily be thrown into the pastor's work. A class of useful men acquainted with the world and life and toil would be raised up to "do the work of the ministry."

I am, Sir, yours truly.

NONCONFORMIST.

London, May 24, 1861.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DEATH OF COUNT CAUVR.

On Thursday, Lord CLANRICARDE inquired whether the Government had received any intelligence respecting the death of Count Cavour.

Lord WODEHOUSE, having stated that the news was too true, said the death of Count Cavour, in the present crisis of Italian affairs, must be looked upon as a great public calamity.

Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of MALMSESBURY also concurred in those regrets; and the Marquis of BATH, while regretting the death of Count Cavour as an individual, took the opportunity of stating his opinion that that statesman, in attaining the objects of his policy, had violated every law, human and divine.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, SCOTLAND.

Lord KINNAIRD moved the second reading of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to enable the counties of Scotland to establish reformatories out of certain funds lying idle for years, which had been collected under the County Assessment Acts. The Earl of CAMPERDOWN moved the rejection of the bill, as being unnecessary.

After debate, on a division the bill was lost by 49 to 16.

The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past six.

ROYAL ASSENT.

On Friday, at four o'clock, the Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the following bills:—The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill; the Smoke Nuisances Amendment (Scotland); and the Combination of Parishes Dissolution (Scotland) Bill.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. He did not, he said, anticipate any serious opposition to the motion, no opposition notice having been given till that morning; and after the declaration made by Lord Derby at the Mansion House, he felt sure that their Lordships would pause before they entered on a course which would involve them in a serious collision with the House of Commons. It would not be necessary for him to go at any length into the merits of the case; he would content himself with observing

that the small deficit of last year was caused by the bad harvest, and that in every other respect the anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been verified. The surplus of the present year had been satisfactorily proved, and it was now proposed to distribute it between the remission of direct and indirect taxation; reducing the income-tax, and taking off the paper-duty, which pressed so heavily upon the manufacturing interests of the country. The repeated resolutions of the Commons in favour of the abolition of the tax had left the Ministry no alternative. Admitting that their Lordships had some reason in rejecting the bill of last year, he contended that that proceeding had no reference to the merits of the case, but was wholly due to financial considerations. Under these circumstances, the Government was anxious to abolish the tax as soon as possible, and to remove all chance of collision between the two Houses of Parliament. Advertising to the proceedings of the Commons, he contended that they had in no way been failing in respect or consideration for their Lordships, and he therefore earnestly hoped that the noble duke who had given notice of the amendment would withdraw his opposition to a measure which completed the system of financial legislation which had conferred such signal benefits on the people.

The Duke of RUTLAND said he had a threefold objection to the motion. In the first place he doubted the existence of the surplus; secondly, he considered that other taxes should have been repealed before the paper-duty; and thirdly, the bill came before them in such a form as paralysed their actions and precluded them from fairly dealing with it. He criticised at some length the details of the budget, and contended that it was dictated by political rather than financial considerations, and in moving to defer the second reading for six months, declared that he felt compelled conscientiously to oppose a measure so injurious to their lordships and to the country.

The Earl of DERBY said that though he did not come to the same practical conclusions as the noble duke, he fully concurred in the views which he had just expressed. With his noble friend, he objected to the measure both in substance and in form. He objected to the particular tax proposed to be repealed, and in doubting the existence of the surplus he agreed with a majority of the country, and he believed with a majority of her Majesty's Ministers, although he differed from a majority of the House of Commons. In point of form he objected to the bill as preventing their lordships from giving it that consideration which it merited. He entered into the question of last year's budget, observing that the bad harvest had been a gain as well as a loss to the revenue, and contended at length that the financial objection offered to it in that House was proved to be well founded by the results, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his mode of collecting the revenue, and by drawing up the balance of the budget, was practically adding to the debt of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had astonished the Commons last year by the extent of his deficit, and this year by the extent of his surplus. The Commons held up their hands and cried out, "What a wonderful man!" He, himself, on the contrary, felt inclined to cry out, "What a wonderful House!" to be so easily cajoled. He admitted the soundness of the proceeding which divided the remission between direct and indirect taxation, but observed that in this instance the direct taxation remitted was the extra penny of the income-tax imposed for war purposes, while the indirect tax remitted was one which had long lasted, and would not be reimposed. He would not enter into the merits of the paper question, but protested against the arguments by which the repeal was defended, declaring that the great paper-makers were against it, and protesting against the assumed benefits which were supposed to flow from it. Notwithstanding all this, however, under the circumstances, he appealed to the noble duke to withdraw his opposition.

The Duke of ARGYLL combated at some length the financial objections that had been urged against the repeal of the paper-duty, and defended the conduct and policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in framing his budget for the year. Respecting the constitutional question, he maintained that the course adopted by the House of Commons in comprising the whole series of financial arrangements in a single bill was perfectly in accordance with their legislative rights; and while admitting that the proceeding was now unusual, he reminded the Peers that their own treatment of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill last year was not less unusual. The noble duke concluded by enforcing the policy of free-trade.

Earl GRAY entered into a detailed examination of the constitutional question raised by the bill, and expressed his conviction that the course pursued by the Commons was not only perfectly within the competence of the House, but might prove highly expedient as regarded the special rights and privileges of their lordships. Advertising to financial topics, he criticised the successive Budgets brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, and expressed an entire want of confidence both in the policy and the promises of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. When he saw what was going on abroad and the immense preparation in various ports of France, he did not think that any reduction could safely be made in our means of defence. The Government resembled one of those Dutch clocks in which one figure or another came out according to the state of the weather. Now, they have one member of the

Government coming forward to recommend a reduction of taxes and dilate on the enormity of the expenditure; and then, when it was argued that a good state of defence ought to be maintained, they had language of a totally different character from other members of the Government.

After a few words from Lord MONTEAGLE,

The Duke of RUTLAND said that, as he had gained his object by eliciting an expression of the opinion of the House, he would not press his amendment.

Earl GRANVILLE replied. Earl Derby, he said, had objected to his peculiar phraseology in pronouncing the word "wrapped," which he presumed the noble earl pronounced "wrapped." (Laughter.) He asserted the right of every Englishman to pronounce certain words in the way which pleased him best, and before he could bow to the noble earl's correction he must know whether it was wrong to pronounce the name of the capital of the central county in England "Derby" instead of "Darby." (A laugh.) He did not think Earl Grey was quite the person to talk about disunion in Cabinets. When he was very young in political life he remembered hearing a story which was current at the time of Lord Melbourne's Government. His noble friend the noble earl objected to the measures of his colleagues; at length Lord Melbourne requested him to sit down and write his objections. Lord Malbourne, rubbing his hands, said, "Now you have no one to object to but yourself you cannot get on." (A laugh.) He congratulated their lordships on the general tone of the debate, and still more on the practical termination of it.

The bill was then read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at five minutes to ten o'clock.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On Monday, in committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR complained of the alterations and deterioration which the bill had undergone in committee. Clauses 126 having been agreed to, Lord CHELMSFORD moved a clause putting an end to the retrospective action with respect to non-traders. The LORD CHANCELLOR again expressed his regret at the alterations made in the bill by the select committee, especially the striking out of the provision creating a chief judge in bankruptcy, which was done in his absence and that of two other members of the committee. The Earl of DERBY stated that the provision creating a chief judge was not struck out at the instance of any member of the committee from the Opposition side of the House, but by Lord Cranworth, after mature discussion. He supported the proposed clause. Lord CRANWORTH opposed the clause. Lord BROUHAM expressed his opinion that a chief judge would have been useless. He was understood to support the clause. Lord WENSLEYDALE opposed it. On a division the clause was carried by 98 to 81. After some further discussion the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The Wills of Personality by British Subjects passed through committee, as did the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday the Friendly and Assurance Societies Bill, the object of which is to compel these societies to make up their accounts every year, and to furnish each shareholder with a copy, was read a second time.

SCOTCH COUNTY REGISTRATION.

On the order for the House to go into Committee on the County Voters (Scotland) Bill, moved by Sir H. COLEBROOKE, Mr. MURE, suggesting that there were defects in the machinery and details of the bill, moved an instruction to the committee, which the SPEAKER held to be unnecessary. After a long and desultory discussion, the debate was adjourned till Friday.

On the next order, for the second reading of the White Herring Fishery (Scotland) Bill, Mr. CAIRD suggested that the bill should be referred to a select committee. The LORD-ADVOCATE supported the bill, which was read a second time.

The House then went into committee upon the Cork Infirmary Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

The Dwellings for Working Classes Bill was read a second time.

CRIMINAL OATHS.

On the order for the second reading of the Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill, Mr. LOCKE explained that the object of the bill was to extend the principle of the law in regard to the conscientious scruples of witnesses which was adopted in the civil courts to criminal procedure. Mr. S. ESTOOURT, in the absence of the legal advisers of the Crown, moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. LOCKE said the bill had the sanction of the Solicitor-General. Sir G. LEWIS said he was not aware of any peculiar objection to the proposed extension of the law, which would have but a limited operation. He thought the bill might be read a second time, with the understanding that the Solicitor-General should be present at its next stage. After some discussion, Mr. Estoourt withdrew his amendment. Mr. HENNESSY then moved to defer the second reading for six months. After further discussion, in which the bill was opposed by Mr. KEE and Mr. LONGFIELD, and supported by Mr. ROEBUCK, upon a division the amendment was negatived by 65 to 31; the bill was then read a second time.

The House then, in committee, resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Tramways (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, which was agreed to.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair that the House might go into a Committee of Supply, Colonel FRENCH, with reference to the matters connected with the Galway Contract, which have provoked repeated explanations already, entered into a statement touching the interview between Lord Palmerston and the Rev. Mr. Daly, and the remarks made upon that interview and upon the subject generally by that noble lord and Lord J. Russell, and vindicated Irish members from reflections which he thought implicated their honour. Lord PALMERSTON said he accepted the disclaimer of Colonel French as he had done Mr. Esmonde's. He adhered, however, to the statement he made on a former occasion, which contained, he said, a true representation of the facts. The whole blame, he added, must rest upon the Rev. Mr. Daly, for his excess of zeal. Lord NAAS, Mr. GREGORY, Sir G. LEWIS, Mr. SCULLY, and The O'DONOGHUE, also spoke on the same subject.

RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. B. OUCHRANE moved:

That the captains of the royal navy who were placed on a reserved as distinguished from a retired list, on account of their having served long and well, in accordance with the orders in council of the 25th day of June, 1851, and on the 30th day of January, 1856, have great reason to complain that the arrangement entered into with the Board of Admiralty has not been fairly carried out; and that the injustice with which these officers have been treated is most prejudicial to the public service.

Lord C. PAGET said that this reserved list was intended to serve a certain number of commanders who could have no hope of active employment; and it was distinctly understood that they were not to rise simultaneously with the active list. The present Admiralty had granted these officers an increase of pay. On a division the motion was lost by 27 to 19.

The House then went into committee on the navy estimates, on the last vote, that for new works, but a quarter to six having arrived it was not taken.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. Whiteside, Mr. GREGORY stated that it was his intention to move for a select committee on the Galway contract on the 14th inst., and to take the sense of the House upon the motion.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

In answer to Lord ENFIELD, Mr. COWPER said that it was his intention to open a ride in Kensington Gardens this year, but in a place remote from any frequented place or walk.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

In answer to Lord STANLEY, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no account had been received at the Colonial office that a regiment of Canadian volunteers had offered its services to the President of the United States to assist in coercing the Southern States.

INDIAN REFORM.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend in certain respects the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and to authorise making laws and regulations for the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and for other parts of her Majesty's Indian territories. It was proposed to make an additional member of the Council, who would be the legal member of that body. Having traced the rise and progress of the Council, and its centralisation of all the legislation of India, and urging that its existing constitution had been generally condemned, he proceeded to state that it was proposed that when the Council met for the purpose of making laws, the Governor-General should summon not less than six or more than twelve persons to assist, half of whom should not be in the employ of the Government, and those persons might be either Europeans or natives. The judges were not to have seats *ex officio*. Those members were to be summoned only for a period not exceeding one year. The Governor-General in Council, with these additional members, would have power to make general laws for the whole of India. It was proposed to restore to Madras and Bombay the power of making laws for purely local purposes, and to the councils of those presidencies a similar addition of members to that above stated would be made. There were certain matters with which the local legislatures would be prohibited from dealing. A Council of this kind for Bengal would be established, and hereafter the same privilege would be extended to the North-West Provinces, and probably to Pegu, which would be erected into a separate province.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, expressing a general approval of the principle of the measure, hoped that it would not be pressed too rapidly forward. After a brief conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing high courts of judicature in India. A commission had drawn up a form of civil procedure of great value, and the criminal code drawn up by Lord Macaulay was about to come into operation. It was proposed to combine the Supreme and Suddur, or local courts, in each of the presidencies, into one high court which should perform the functions of both those courts. In the new court there was to be a due proportion of civil servants, of lawyers of European education, and of native judges. It would be competent to the Governor-General to send a judge of the Supreme Court on circuit for the trial of offences in the provinces.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir C. WOOD then moved for leave to bring in a

bill to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the civil service there. The object of the measure was to legalise appointments which had been for fifty years illegal, inasmuch as they were made in contravention of an act passed in 1793, by which all civil appointments in the service of India were to be held by members of the civil service. It had been found necessary to break through this rule, and it had been violated in at least two-thirds of the offices held in India, such as those held by military men, by persons born in India, and by natives. It was proposed to legalise all the appointments which had been made, and without putting an end to the covenanted service, to give power to employ uncoordinated servants in the higher offices. He introduced the measure with the general concurrence of the Indian Council. It would be necessary for the uncoordinated servant to have served seven years in India, and to be acquainted with the language of the province to which he might be appointed.

After some observations from Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Ayrton, Lord STANLEY said that he was prepared to take a share in the responsibility of the principles of this measure, to which he had given his assent when Secretary for India, and having formed a plan nearly identical with it. After some conversation, in which Colonel Sykes, Mr. H. J. Baillie, Mr. Danby Seymour, Sir J. Fergusson, Sir H. Verney, and Mr. Vansittart, took part.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Excise and Stamps Bill, as amended, was considered.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Sir R. PEEL asked what steps had been taken with regard to the religious persecutions which 700 British subjects, merchants and others, in the south of Spain were undergoing by being prevented holding Divine service in their houses.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had taken steps in the matter. The fact was, Mr. Gordon, the vice-consul at Xeres, had behaved in an unjustifiable manner in forbidding a Protestant service anywhere except in his own house, and that, being a Roman Catholic, he would not allow Our Minister in Spain suggested Mr. Gordon's resignation, but that not having been sent in, he (Lord J. Russell) had taken measures to have another person appointed. It was the opinion of Sir Andrew Buchanan that the Spanish Government had no desire to press the law of the country against Protestant observances.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. LINDSAY called attention to the fact that the same firm had the contract for chain cables for the Admiralty, as well as for anchors, which they had obtained without competition.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE protested against the improvidence of turning five ninety-gun wooden ships, which were about to be laid down, into iron-plated vessels. He gave notice of a resolution on the subject.

The House at length got into committee of supply on the navy estimates, taking vote 11, for new works, improvements, and repairs. This being the last vote, was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The East India Loan Bill was read a second time.

A division was taken on the second reading of the Highways Bill, which was carried by 110 to 81.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Industrial Schools Bill.

On Clause 9, Mr. HENLEY expressed an opinion that the wording was too vague, and asked how it was intended that the commission of "an offence punishable at law" should be proved? The description "frequents the company of reputed thieves" was likewise vague and objectionable. (Hear, hear.) He thought these industrial schools ought for a time to be worked on a more moderate scale, instead of making the drag-net so very large. Mr. KINNAIRD said that "reputed thieves" were, in fact, very well-known characters. Their appearance was as familiar to the police as that of any hon. member. ("Oh! oh!" and laughter.) If any gentleman chose to accompany a police-officer to their haunts he could point them out one by one. They were, in fact, as notorious as the leader of that House. (Great laughter.) Mr. HENLEY was glad his hon. friend had so explicitly stated the operation of the clause. The objection which he felt was levelled precisely at this discretionary power of locking everybody up. (Hear.) He had no doubt the policeman at the door entertained his own opinion of every hon. member who passed him (laughter), and that not in all cases of a complimentary character.

On the motion that the clause should stand part of the bill, Mr. AYRTON suggested that the sum to be paid by the parent should be, not "such as the justice shall think fit," but "sufficient for the child's maintenance at school." Sir G. C. LEWIS promised that words to that effect should be introduced.

Eventually the Chairman reported progress.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to two.

PRIVATERS.

In reply to Mr. Liddell, Lord J. RUSSELL said that neutral Powers had the right of interdicting their ports to vessels of belligerent powers, whether privateers or ships of war, which should seek to enter them with prizes. The Government had given directions accordingly to prevent the entrance of ships with prizes belonging to either party in America.

THE ENGLISH AGENT AT PESTH.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated (in answer to a question by Mr. Dunlop), that an application had been

received from the Austrian Government requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Graham Dunlop from Pesth, and that instructions had been given to that gentleman to retire accordingly; but there was nothing in the conduct of Mr. Dunlop of which either the Austrian or British Government had reason to complain. The step taken had been dictated solely by political considerations.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Colonel PATTEN appealed to Mr. Gregory not to press the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the recognition of the Southern States of North America. There was a general wish to abstain from the discussion of the subject at present. Mr. GREGORY said that his sole object was to bring the case of the Southern Confederacy fairly before the world, but he was ready to postpone his motion, if such was the general wish of the House. Mr. BRIGHT urged the absolute withdrawal of the motion. Mr. GREGORY said that he should retain the power of bringing forward the subject, and he accordingly postponed his motion *sine die*.

An attempt to prolong the discussion was checked by the Speaker, there being no question before the House.

THE CASE OF MAJOR-GENERAL EDEN.

A complaint by Mr. CONINGHAM that the appointment of Major-General Eden to the colonelcy of the 50th Regiment savoured of favouritism, elicited the explanation from Mr. BARING, the Under-Secretary for War, that though General Eden was not entitled to the colonelcy on the ground of distinguished service in the field, he was by long service with various regiments in the colonies and on foreign stations. Mr. B. OSBORNE, and several military members, expressed their condemnation of the hon. member for mooting the question; and Mr. WHITZ observed that it was new to hear Mr. Osborne praising the impartiality of the Horse Guards, which he once said could never be cleansed of jobbery and corruption except by turning the Serpentine through it.

THE DEATH OF COUNT CAOUR.

Sir R. PEEL called upon the House to express its sense of the deep loss which Europe had sustained by the death of Count Cavour. At the decease of a great British statesman, in 1851, the French Chamber entered their regrets on their *procès verbal*, and the House of Commons would do well to follow the example.

Lord J. RUSSELL paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Count Cavour, who, he said, devoted himself heart and soul, and with equal diligence and ability, to the interests of his country. Both from personal and diplomatic connexion with the deceased Count, he was able to bear testimony to his merits.

The O'DONOGHUE could not join in the praise of one, the leading feature in whose policy was his hostility to the temporal power of the Pope.

Sir, I am not afraid, even in this House of Commons, to say that I think I see the finger of God's justice in the death of Count Cavour. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and interruptions.) Sir, don't let the House misunderstand me. ("Oh, oh!" and renewed interruptions.) I am far from exulting—("Oh, oh!")—at the termination of his career. ("Oh, oh!") On the contrary, I regret it. I regret the death of Count Cavour ("Oh, oh!") and continued interruptions); though, no doubt, I regret it for reasons very different from those of many other hon. gentlemen. (Renewed cries of "Oh, oh!")

Mr. M. MILNER having expressed his sympathy for Italy,

Lord PALMERSTON observed that no man was more fitted to introduce the subject than the son of Sir Robert Peel, but it would be impossible, with a due regard to the practices of the House of Commons, to adopt the course he proposed, or to place a record of their sympathy on their journals. He felt bound to express his regret at a loss which would be felt not alone by Italy, but by the whole of Europe.

When I speak of what Count Cavour has done it ought to be borne in mind that the most brilliant acts of his Administration, and those which have most attracted the notice of the world—viz., the political extension of unity throughout Italy—are, perhaps, not those for which his countrymen will most revere his memory. It should be remembered that he laid the foundation of improvements in the constitutional, legal, social, and, indeed, in all the internal affairs of Italy, which will long survive him, and confer inestimable benefits on those who live and on those who are to come hereafter. (Cheers.) It may be truly said of Count Cavour, that he has left a name "to point a moral and adorn a tale." The moral which is to be drawn from the life of Count Cavour is this—that a man of transcendent talents, of indomitable energy, and of inextinguishable patriotism, may, by the impulses which his own single mind may give to his countrymen, aiding a righteous cause—for I shall so call it, in spite of what may be said to the contrary (cheers)—and, seizing favourable opportunities, notwithstanding difficulties that appear at first sight insurmountable, confer on his country the greatest and most inestimable benefits. (Cheers.) That is the moral to be drawn from the history of Count Cavour. The tale with which his memory will be associated is one of the most extraordinary—I may say the most romantic—that is recorded in the annals of the world. (Hear, hear.) We have seen under his influence and guidance a people who were supposed to have become torpid in the enjoyment of luxury, to have been enervated by the pursuits of pleasure, and to have had no knowledge or feeling on politics except what may have been derived from the traditions of their history and the jealousies of rival States—we have seen that people, under his guidance and at his call, rising from the slumber of ages with the power of a giant refreshed, breaking that spell by which they had so long been bound, and displaying on great occasions the courage of heroes, the sagacity of statesmen, the wisdom of philosophers, and obtaining for themselves that unity of political existence which for centuries had been denied them. (Great cheering.) I say these are great events in history, and that the man

whose name will go down to posterity connected with such a series of events, whatever may have been the period of his death, however premature it may have been for the hopes of his countrymen, cannot be said to have died too soon for his glory and his fame. (Loud cheering.)

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The House then went into committee of supply on the army estimates.

Upon the vote of 133,276*l.* for the Volunteers, Lord ELCHO called attention to the great number of the force, and to the expense incurred by the individuals comprising it. Unless some further assistance was granted by the Government, he was satisfied that there would be a large falling off.

Mr. T. G. BARKING said the Government did not dispute the value of the Volunteer force, and had testified their sense of its value, the expenditure incurred on account of the force, including the 42,000*l.* in the Estimates, was 160,000*l.*, and next year it would be 20,000*l.* more, which the Government thought by no means too much, but, on the contrary, that a further expenditure would not be improper. The real question was how far the present payment was sufficient. Whatever further assistance was rendered, there were strong reasons why it should be in kind. The moment a money allowance was given at so much a head not only the feeling and independence of the Volunteers might be affected, but it would lead to an inference on the part of foreign nations that the movement was not altogether the offspring of public spirit. The Government therefore were of opinion that it was not expedient to hold out any expectation of a money allowance. Something might be done, however, towards drill instruction, and assistance might be given in providing drill sergeants. The Government had taken that matter into consideration, and were prepared, if possible, in the present year, to do something in that shape. The vote was then agreed to.

Other votes were passed after much discussion, when the chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Excise and Stamps Bill was recommitted and received further amendments in its details, after a good deal of debate.

The report of the committee of supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Lace Factories Bill, the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society Bill, and the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities Bill were read a second time.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock till Monday.

THE APPROPRIATION OF SEATS BILL.

On Monday, on the motion for going into committee on the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans') Bill,

Earl JERMYN moved that it be committed that day six months. He contended that Sudbury had been penally dealt with for offences which had continued to exist ever since in many proved cases, and that the question of electoral corruption ought to be treated on some definite system. His only object was to postpone this bill until the House had come to a decision as to the general mode of dealing with corrupt constituencies.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the best time for discussing the latter proposition of the noble lord would be when the bill for dealing with corrupt practices at elections came on, which contained a clause decreasing the suspension of corrupt boroughs. But, in fact, the motion was directed to the resuscitation of Sudbury, which had as much claim to re-enfranchisement as Grampound.

Major PARKER and Mr. V. SCULLY supported the amendment, the latter protesting against a Government, brought into office for the purpose of carrying a great measure of reform, introducing a peddling bill like this, which actually impeded the progress of reform.

They had put the present administration into office to carry out a great scheme; and were they even to vote that black was white, in order to keep a Government which had neglected to redeem its pledges in power? (Opposition cheers.) Not only that, but they (the Irish members) were to be labelled in every lobby, in order that the Government might obtain votes to save itself from defeat. (Cheers.) It appeared to him that the only honourable course left open to the occupants of the Treasury bench would be to go to the Queen and tell her Majesty that as they had failed to fulfil their promises, they advised her to relieve them from their present position. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STIRLING, though he should support the bill, was inclined to think that the two boroughs to which it related ought not to have stood alone in the punishment which had been awarded to them, while Gloucester, Wakefield, and Berwick went unscathed. He thought it would have facilitated the passing of the bill if two seats had been given to England and one seat each to Scotland and Ireland. He had, however, proposed to give a member to the Scotch universities, not because they were Scotch, but because they were the only institutions of the kind which were still unrepresented.

Colonel DUNNE was inclined to make a compromise with the Scotch members, and accept one seat for Ireland if they could wring two of those vacant from the Government. He should move in committee to substitute Cork for South Lancashire or Chelsea.

On a division the amendment was rejected by 338 to 44.

The House then went into committee.

On Clause 1, Mr. COLLINS contended that the whole of the vacant seats should be given to counties, and two of them to the West Riding of Yorkshire. He moved that clause 1 be postponed. Sir G. C. LEWIS defended the equity of the arrangement which gave two of the seats to counties and two to

boroughs, while the selection which had been made was entirely free from party feeling, and purely on the abstract claims of the constituencies. Lord J. Manners, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Mr. Baines, Mr. W. E. Duncombe, Colonel Smythe, Mr. Dent, Mr. Beecroft, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Hadfield having spoken, a division was taken on the motion for the postponement of the clause, when it was rejected by 118 to 81.

Mr. COLLINS moved in clause 1, line 3, to leave out "November 1, 1861," which referred to the time of the election, and to put in "from and after the passing of this act." Sir G. C. LEWIS said the date was fixed to prevent an election taking place during the harvest. The amendment was withdrawn.

Colonel DUNNE moved to strike South Lancashire out of the clause, with a view to inserting that one of those seats should be given to Ireland, indicating the county of Cork. Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the seats to be disposed of were English, and he could not consent to transfer them either to Ireland or Scotland. Lord J. MANNERS said, in voting for the amendment he only did so for the purpose of striking South Lancashire out of the clause, but with no ulterior intention with regard to Ireland. On a division the amendment was lost by 238 to 67.

Mr. BAZLEY moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to give an additional member to Salford. It was opposed by Sir G. C. LEWIS, and withdrawn.

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 3, Mr. KNIGHTLY moved to leave out the "parishes of Chelsea and Kensington." Sir G. C. Lewis contended that, looking at the increased population of the metropolis since the census of 1851, amounting to more than 400,000 persons, it was entitled to another represented district. After debate on a division, the amendment was carried by 275 to 172. Chelsea and Kensington were therefore struck out of the bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved that the chairman do report progress.

Some opposition was exhibited to this motion, but it was eventually agreed to, and the House resumed.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

MEMOIR OF COUNT CAOUR.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Count Cavour had just reached what may be regarded as the prime of a statesman's life, having been born at Turin on the 18th of August, 1810. His father, the representative of an ancient aristocratic family, was ennobled by Charles-Albert. Count Cavour, as the second son, was destined, according to Italian usage, for a military career, and was accordingly sent to the Royal Military Academy at Turin. His diligence, ability, and noble bearing soon attracted the notice of his superiors, and he was recommended to the King, who gave him a post at the court as page. This idle, dependent kind of life was now, however, intolerable to his noble, inquiring, and independent nature. He was dismissed the court, and amongst his comrades expressed his sense of relief in no very complimentary manner. "I deem myself a lucky fellow in having at last shaken off my mule's burden." He now devoted himself wholly to study, and soon distinguished himself in language, literature, history, and mathematics. In the last branch of study, that most nearly connected with his profession, he greatly distinguished himself. His master, the celebrated astronomer Pians, pronounced him to have the best head for mathematical science amongst all the pupils of the academy. Before the age of twenty he quitted the Military Academy with the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. His devotion to his studies, his liberal opinions, and independent speech seem to have convinced his family that he was unfitted for the courtly and aristocratic part they had designed him to play. The stirring political events of 1830-31 not only roused his enthusiasm, but made a deep and lasting impression on his daring, ambitious, and patriotic nature. He decided thus early to abandon the military profession and devote himself to public affairs. But following the practical bent of his genius, he now devoted special attention to sciences and pursuits which are most fruitful of positive results, and most directly affect the welfare of the people. He devoted himself to the study of political economy, political philosophy, and financial science, and paid great practical attention to commerce and agriculture; and in order to make himself familiar with the practice, as well as the theory of these useful sciences he visited England, remained several years in this country, and made himself intimately acquainted with the working of our political institutions and financial system, as well as with the most recent improvements in manufactures, agriculture, and commercial legislation. He travelled over great part of the United Kingdom, and contributed the result of his observations and reflections to the *Revue Nouvelle*. One of his essays published in that journal, on "The Condition and Progress of Ireland," attracted considerable attention at the time, from the accuracy of its knowledge, and the political insight it displayed. The prescient foresight, courageous self-reliance, and patriotic ambition that mark his whole career, already appeared in this patient and laborious course of preliminary training. During those years of study and trial he was sustained simply by the strength and vivacity of his own fervent hopes. Piedmont offered no field for an independent political career. The old absolutist regime was at its height, and the whole country was oppressed by priestly intolerance and aristocratic incapacity.

In 1842, however, the dawn of a better state of things began. Charles Albert made various concessions to public opinion and popular desires, which, though slight in themselves, were taken as an earnest that he wished to introduce a more liberal system of rule. He gave his active support to railways and scientific societies. The Piedmontese Liberals welcomed these symptoms of improvement; and Cavour, enlightened by varied know-

ledge and experience, returned at once to Turin. He commenced his public career in the only way which was open to him—the formation of an association amongst those who shared his liberal principles and patriotic hopes. In concert with Count Balbo and Santa Rosa, he succeeded in forming the *Associazione Agraria*. The avowed purpose of this institution was the improvement of agriculture and its collateral branches; but in reality it was designed, through its meetings, held by turns in the chief towns of the kingdom, to open a field for debate on Italian affairs. In connexion with Balbo, Cavour established a first-class political daily newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*. Count Santa Rosa also, and the Chevalier Carlo Buoncompagni, joined it. In spite of the aristocratic names of its founders, this journal became, under Cavour's guidance and diligent co-operation, one of the most influential organs of the middle-classes. During the stormy period which followed the cession of the constitution by the King, Cavour redoubled his exertions. Both as a journalist and as a member of the Chamber of Deputies—for the first electoral college of Tarin chose him as their representative in the popular assembly, the electoral law of which he had sketched out at the request of the new Government—he resisted the ultra-democratic party. It was mainly owing to his endeavours that the chamber voted the Treaty of Novara without entering into any painful and exciting debates. From this time forward no important question was discussed in which the influence of Count Cavour did not turn the scale. He laid the foundation of his subsequent popularity principally by his speech of the 7th of March, in favour of the Sicardi Bill for the abolition of clerical jurisdiction.

On the 2nd of July, 1850, Count Cavour delivered the speech which led to his joining the Ministry. The occasion was afforded him by the loan bill of the Finance Minister Nigra, concerning the issue of State securities for 240,000L. Count Cavour had hardly become firmly established in the Cabinet, when the activity of the Government received a fresh impulse in every department. Although the branches of administration which fell to his share at the outset exerted, strictly speaking, but a limited influence, he, nevertheless, at once turned his attention to most important home and foreign concerns, and stirred up his colleagues to set on foot a series of reforms, which required carrying out forthwith, if it were wished to remove the glaring contradictions which existed between the administrative and legislative systems, and the spirit and letter of the constitution. During the prorogation of the Parliament, from July to November, 1852, Count Cavour travelled to France and England, in both which countries the Piedmontese statesman was honoured with important tributes of respect. At Paris, as well as at London, the ex-Minister (for he had ceased to hold office) met with such a distinguished reception, as proved that he was recognised as Sardinia's "coming man." In 1852, the King resolved to summon Count Cavour a second time to his aid, and commissioned him (this time without conditions) to form a Cabinet. In a few days, on the 4th of November, 1852, the new Administration was constituted.

Soon after the beginning of the Oriental war, Lord Clarendon addressed himself to Count Cavour, at first in confidence, and then officially, to induce him to consent to Sardinia's adhesion to the treaty of the 10th of April, 1854. In December, 1854, Count Cavour entered into official negotiations with the Cabinets of London and Paris, but not until he had previously ascertained the sentiments of the Sardinian army. All the superior officers assured the Premier that the army was eager to take its place by the side of the veterans of England and France, but upon condition that the Sardinian Auxiliary Corps should be led by a commander belonging to their own nation, and should take part in the conflict as the allies, and not the mercenaries, of the Western Powers. With this understanding the treaty of alliance between Piedmont on the one part, and France and England on the other, was concluded on the 26th of January, 1855. In April, 1855, in consequence of the opposition offered by the bishops to the law for the dissolution of convents, the entire Ministry tendered its resignation, since it was resolved not to enter into fresh negotiations with the Papal See. This occurred at the very time when the Sardinian Expedition Corps was preparing to set sail for the Crimea. Placed thus in difficulty, the King charged General Durando with the formation of a new Cabinet; but the steps which he took led to nothing, so that on the 31st of May, 1855, Count Cavour was again definitively entrusted with the helm of the State.

The star of Count Cavour now began to culminate in all its glory. In all parts of Italy the patriots and friends of constitutionalism inscribed his name on their standards, and turned towards him and Piedmont looks full of hope. With not less liberal honours and demonstrations of respect was he received abroad, when in November, 1855, he accompanied the King on his visits to the Courts of Paris and London. It was on this occasion that the Sardinian Premier discussed preliminarily, with the Ministers of England and France, the questions which occupied the memorable session of the Paris Congress on the 8th of April, 1856. Of the transactions in Congress of the 8th April, and his own share in them, Count Cavour gave a report in the excited sittings of the Piedmontese Chamber of the 6th and 7th of May, 1856. Almost a year had passed since the Paris Congress, and the Government of King Victor Emmanuel was zealously occupied with the internal affairs of the country, when unexpected occurrences impaired anew its relations with Austria, and in the end brought about a complete diplomatic breach between Turin and Vienna. Whilst the Montenegro affair, the question of the navigation of the Danube, and afterwards that of the constitution of the Danubian Principalities, and the Servian movements, tended continually to widen the separation and the chasm between Austria and France, all these controversies, in which Sardinia, as a participant in the Paris Peace Congress, had a voice, proved so many means of allying the policy of Napoleon III. with the interests of the Turin Cabinet. It is probable, that as early as about the middle of the year 1858, on occasion of a meeting at the baths of Plombières, binding engagements were entered into between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Cavour, having reference to a common policy and course of proceeding towards Austria. But Russia also, which could not forgive Austria her hostile attitude in the Oriental war, afforded Count Cavour the opportunity of gaining at least a moral support.

On the 24th of January, 1859, the *Moniteur* came out with the formal announcement that intimate relations had for some time subsisted between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia. "The mutual interests of France and Sardinia," it went on to say, "have influenced the two Sovereigns to draw more closely the bonds between them by means of a family alliance. For a year past negotiations have been going on with a view to this, but on account of the Prince's age, it was necessary to defer till now the moment of the nuptials." On the 23rd of January, General Niel, as Prince Napoleon's proxy, went through the ceremony of betrothal, and, as early as the 30th, the marriage was solemnised with great pomp at Turin. On the 25th of March the Sardinian Premier arrived in Paris, at the invitation of the French Emperor, where he did not omit any precaution which might be necessary to secure the interests of this country, whether the ultimate decision in that influential quarter should be for peace or war. On the 12th of April the Chamber voted a credit of 803,115 francs for the fortification of Alessandria. Eleven days afterwards, Count Buol's insulting ultimatum was presented at Turin. On the 26th, the three days' grace allowed Sardinia by Austria having expired, Count Cavour unhesitatingly, though in courtly terms, rejected the imperious ultimatum, throwing upon Austria the whole responsibility of the war, and reminding her of the universal condemnation of her conduct already pronounced by European public opinion. It was not, however, until the 29th that the Austrians actually crossed the Ticino, their movement having been arrested at the eleventh hour by a last unsuccessful attempt at negotiation on the part of Lord Malmesbury. General Guyot's subsequent dilatoriness proves that delay was not of so much importance as was at first imagined. The campaign was disastrous throughout to the invading army.

After the battle of Magenta and the evacuation of Milan, Count Cavour openly avowed that the object of the war was the independence of the entire peninsula. Having vainly endeavoured to prevent the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, Count Cavour resigned office immediately upon the signature of that singular convention, which so abruptly closed the seventy days' war. An unsuccessful attempt was then made by Count Arese, a personal friend of the Emperor Napoleon, to form a Government, and a Ratazzi-Lamarmore Ministry was ultimately formed. The nation, however, now enlarged by the formal incorporation of Lombardy, and the informal adhesion of the Central Italian provinces, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations, had long been clamorous for the return of its favourite, Cavour, and on the 17th of January last year Count Cavour was charged by the King with the formation of a new Cabinet. Another critical time for Italy was approaching. The desire for union had become a passion in Italy, and there was one man who was bracing all his energies to secure it. The part which Count Cavour had to play in the great drama of the year was a most important one. The diplomatic attitude of Sardinia in view of the extraordinary revolutions in Naples and Sicily, was only second in importance to the conduct of the Marsala expedition itself. General Garibaldi has since admitted that the statesman at home was equally the friend of Italian unity with the soldier whose ardour would have led him on without a pause to Rome and to Venice. The events of the past twelvemonth are too familiar to need recapitulation. How Naples and Sicily have become incorporated with the free power of the North; how liberal institutions have been substituted for a despotism almost unparalleled in history; how the Papal States, up to the very gates of Rome, have in their turn been emancipated from priestly dominion and joined to the great confederacy of Italian freedom; how an impatient warlike party has been moderated and restrained; all this is familiar to the reader, and must be inseparably associated in his mind with the career of the great statesman, whose loss will now excite the most painful emotions of regret wherever constitutional liberty is loved and appreciated.

The late Count was unmarried, and his great wealth, we believe, descends to his nephew.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO MR. COBDEN.

The freedom of the City of London was presented on Thursday to Mr. Cobden, who had previously taken the oath as a member of the Fishmongers' Company. The resolution in virtue of which the presentation was made, was as follows:—"Resolved, that the freedom of this city, in a box of the value of fifty guineas, be presented to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., in recognition of his long and eminent services in liberating commerce from the shackles which prevented the development of the industrial enterprise of this country, and also for his voluntary and patriotic exertions in negotiating the recent treaty with France." The box is of English oak and solid gold. The top is surmounted with a figure in gold representing Peace, with the emblems of plenty; each of the three panels contains a beautifully executed medallion of raised gold, symbolical of commerce, free trade, and agriculture. The interior of the box is lined throughout with solid gold, and contains the inscription, and on the front are the arms of the city.

The presentation was made by the City Chamberlain (Mr. Scott), in a speech very appropriate and tasteful, which showed that he entered *con amore* into the subject.

Mr. COBDEN, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was received with great applause.

He said he should be wanting in modesty if he were to appropriate to himself all the merit so lavishly given him in connexion with the great question of free trade. He had been a humble worker in that cause with many others, and he must attribute it to accident, and not to any exclusive merit on his part, that he had been prominently made the representative of a great principle. And he must say that, in relation to the particular occasion which had brought him there to receive so high an honour from an illustrious corporation, he should be trespassing beyond the bounds of truth and modesty if he were to say that either he or this country had much merit in the commercial treaty with France. For ourselves, we had nearly finished the task of striking the

letters from our industry. For thirty-five years we had received at the hands of successive statesmen, and particularly Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Robert Peel, and Mr. Gladstone, almost a complete commercial reform, so far as regarded the question of protection to one interest at the expense of the consumer. There was very little remaining to do, and what did remain consisted of items of which it might almost be said that they were allowed to remain on account of their insignificance. But it was a very different question on the other side of the Channel. France had hardly taken the first step in the path of commercial reform. Although she had been for upwards of a century the great teacher of nations in the great truths of political economy, France remained the most prohibitive country of any in the world. It was reserved for the present Emperor to effect those changes which had overtasked the powers of any of his predecessors. He had been aided by the most enlightened members of his Government, by his Minister of Commerce, for whose courageous ability he (Mr. Cobden) was glad of the present opportunity of expressing his most sincere respect. But it was to the Emperor personally that was due the initiative in this great reform in the French tariff. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was remarkable that two countries more favourably situated and circumstanced than any other two countries in the world should have remained so long estranged from each other, and deprived of the advantage which an interchange of mutual commodities would give them. On one side, France yielded silk, wine, oil, olives, and a variety of other articles which were denied to this country. On our side, we were endowed with greater riches in minerals than were possessed by our neighbours. In fact, nature seemed to have given to France the greatest abundance of that which could be produced on the surface; while there had been given to us those various ingredients which required labour, skill, and the intelligence of workmen to fabricate them into those multitudinous articles which provided us with exchange against the productions of the whole civilised world. But it was not only in the diversity of natural productions than these two great countries possessed an unrivalled extent the means of exchange. Nature had stamped the two people with a genius so different that they seemed admirably suited to supply each other's wants, and make good each other's defects—France, with a versatility of taste and ingenuity touching the laws of production of articles of luxury and taste—England, with solidity, perseverance, and force, aiming to produce those articles which entered into the general consumption of mankind. Now, we should be untrue to our principles, and should be wanting in faith as regards the interests of France, if we did not believe that the measures taken by the French Government would redound to the benefit of that country. He ventured to say that in ten years' time the complete change in the commercial system of France inaugurated last year, would be looked back upon as the crowning glory of the reign of the present Emperor; and he ventured to say that it would be found in France, as it had been found here that those interests which now believed themselves to be menaced with the greatest danger, would be found to have derived the greatest benefit from the change. (Hear, hear.) He meant that, as in our own case, like the farmers and agriculturists, they would be awakened into new life and activity, and in ten years' time they would be ashamed to confess how much they were alarmed at free trade. (Hear, hear.) Did it follow from this that, because France was to improve in her manufactures, there was not to be a great interchange between France and England? The improvement in France could only lead to augmented wealth, increased employment, and a rise of wages, for free trade means nothing more than a division of labour carried out to its fullest extent. We should produce many articles which France could not supply, and we should receive from France many articles which would be of the utmost use to ourselves; there would be an increasing interchange as the prosperity of each nation increased. Now it was a matter that would naturally occur to them all, how was it that it should have been left to 1860 to inaugurate a system of commercial intercourse founded on principles of common sense between these two great countries? It was quite clear that the reason was that the laws of Providence had been ignored and violated, and he came there in no other capacity than as an humble instrument in contributing to the restoration of obedience to nature's laws, and the abrogation of some portion of those ignorant regulations which interfered with the development of the relations between countries. (Hear.) He was not there as having done anything to create an interchange, but only as having pulled down some portions of the obstructions to it; and he ventured to predict that the energy and activity they would see thrown into the commerce of the country during the next few years would show how much violence there must have been shown in thwarting the natural instincts of humanity. There was another reason to be mentioned. It had been stated that such regulations tended to alienate nations, and to cause collisions between them, and this was the reason why France and England had been so alienated in times past. This was true; and to such a degree had these hostile dissensions prevailed, that an illustrious statesman did not hesitate some years ago to say that France and England were natural enemies. France and England were in reality intended to be the best natural friends; but even now there was much that was being done by the Governments of the two countries calculated to fill them with disappointment, if not dismay. Probably at no time in our history, and he said it advisedly, had France and England made so large a warlike preparation in that only means of war by which they could be brought into collision, as they had now in this time of peace. (Cheers.) And this was going on at the present moment simultaneously with the commercial treaty intended to facilitate an interchange of commodities. There was something saddening and inconsistent in this fact. There was something wanting on the part of both Governments, and of the people of both countries, that this state of things should exist at a moment when the people were invited to enter into co-operation by the investment of capital, by the employment of labour, and by forming a peaceful connection. He said there was something wanting on the part of the Governments that they should hold themselves thus constantly in a threatening state of warlike preparation. He knew the stereotyped answer made to this, namely, that to preserve peace they must prepare for war. That was an old maxim, but experience did not prove its correctness. It was not his maxim. He would rather say, if they would have peace

they must prepare for peace. France and England stood on the same equality, they had corresponding histories, they were not claiming the one from the other any subserviency or obedience; and was it, therefore, for them to be constantly arming? It was the readiest means of provoking war. Lord Aberdeen once said, the nation that had made great preparation for war was apt to wish to test the efficiency of its preparation. He said advisedly, that this commercial treaty must be practically incomplete so long as the Governments maintained the same attitude as they did now. He spoke in respect to their naval preparations—(hear, hear)—and these were the only means for attack and defence between the two countries. No other country was possessed of a very large navy; and these ships being built were palpably and avowedly for the purpose of the defence of the one country against the aggression of the other. It was the duty of both Governments to take such steps as would allay the anxiety of men of business in other countries, which must exist so long as this attitude was preserved. He would add that he was there to bear testimony, not only to the complete good faith with which the French Government observed every detail of the treaty, but their anxiety that there should be no possible mistake or misunderstanding as to the practical arrangements. This brought him, in conclusion, in expressing his gratitude to the Court for the honour they had done him on this occasion, to refer to the circumstances under which the freedom of their Corps:ation was voted to him. That which gave to him an essential satisfaction was that it was at the time when he was arranging the details of the treaty, before they could be published he was assailed. (Hear, hear.) Such was the lot of all men in similar positions, and he did not mention it by way of complaining, but he was assailed under circumstances when it was not in his power to reply, when it would have been improper to have done so, though he knew that the circumstances of the case, when they came to be developed six months after, would justify him and refute his calumniators. (Hear, hear.) But in the meantime, whilst he was powerless, the only danger that he felt was, that during his proceedings the manufacturing community would be so disengaged by these misstatements that they would not come to Paris to assist him with that practical knowledge of the details of their several trades with which he could not be acquainted, and without whose assistance it would have been almost impossible for him to have concluded the treaty. It was at this time that the Corporation, having no knowledge of the details of his proceedings, threw the shield of its approbation over him—(loud cheers);—and it was for this that he now presented himself, and from the depth of his heart thanked them for the honour they had done him. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The party then broke up, and Mr. Cobden, as he left it, was enthusiastically greeted, every one pushing forward to have the honour of grasping him by the hand.

Mr. Cobden is to address his constituents at Rochdale on an early day at an open-air meeting.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

New York, May 31 (Evening).

(Per Etta, via Queenstown.)

The Federal steamers have attacked the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek. The result is not known.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that the Federal Government will make an additional call for 100,000 men.

A man has been shot dead in the streets of New York for expressing Secession views.

More mob riots have taken place at Baltimore, and it is reported that cries were raised for Jefferson Davis.

The Confederate troops are marching Alexandria.

The *New Orleans Delta* states that in Virginia the majority for Secession is 150,000.

The death of Mr. Douglas is hourly expected at New York.

The *New York Express* states that the next Federal Congress will levy a duty on tea and coffee.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 11.

The budgets for the Ministries of War and Marine were voted to-day by the Corps Législatif.

ITALY.

TURIN, June 11.

The *Turin Gazette* of to-day asserts that the New Ministry has been formed as follows:—

Baron Ricasoli ...	President of Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Sig. Minghetti ...	Interior.
Sig. Bastogi ...	Finance.
Sig. Scialuga ...	Commerce.
General Della Rovere ...	War.
General Menebrea ...	Marine.
Sig. Miglietti ...	Justice.
Sig. Desanctis ...	Public Instruction.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the motion of its President, decided to-day that a marble statue of Count Cavour should be placed in the Hall of Assembly.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND ITALY.

We read in the *Italia* of Turin:—"We believe we may announce that his Majesty the Emperor of the French, after the immense loss which Italy has experienced, hastened to express his regret to the

King, assuring him of his friendly intentions, of his sympathies for Italy, and his desire that he may surmount the difficulties which such a grave and unexpected event must occasion."

The *Independence* states that M. Thiers has officially communicated to the courts of Vienna and Madrid the reasons which have determined the French Government to accept Victor Emmanuel as the King of Italy.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Government of the Navy Bill, the Earl of CAMBRAY drew attention to the relative strength of the iron-clad navies of France and England, contending that a recent statement of Sir John Pakington rather understated the advantages possessed by the former, and pointing out that the French Government had given orders for the building of a number of steel-clad boats adapted for the transit and disembarkation of troops.—The Duke of SOMERSET in some detail defended the course pursued by the Admiralty with regard to iron-clad ships, arguing that in the present imperfect state of knowledge on the subject, it was not desirable to proceed with undue rapidity in the construction of this kind of vessel.—After some observations from Earl GREY, expressing satisfaction with the statement of the noble duke, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Wills of Personality by British Subjects Bill, as amended, was reported.

The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, after some observations from the Earl of WICKLOW, referring to the heavy export duty on foreign rags, which he thought the Government ought to have considered before repealing the paper-duty, was read a third time and passed.

A discussion was raised on the subject of the report of the Education Commissioners by the Earl of SHAPEROULY, on a motion for a return of all the witnesses examined by the commission; and, as on a former occasion, the commissioners were defended by the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

The motion was eventually withdrawn, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to eight.

In the House of Commons, at a passing sitting, the following bills passed through committee:—The Offences against the Person Bill, Larceny Bill, Malicious Injuries to Property Bill, Forgery Bill, Coinage Offences Bill, Accessories and Abettors Bill, Criminal Statutes Repeal Bill.

CHURCH-RATES.

At the evening sitting, Mr. S. ESTOURGE said he thought it would be convenient to the House if the hon. baronet the member for Tavistock would say whether the purview of the draft of the bill which had been put into his hands on Friday last had induced him to make any alteration in his bill for the abolition of Church-rates, which still stood for Wednesday, the 19th instant; and if not, whether he intended to proceed with it on that day?

Sir J. TRELLAWNY replied that it was his intention to proceed with the Church-rate Bill on the day named, unless the Government should be enabled to give him an earlier day. The hon. baronet was further understood to vindicate the course he had taken in agreeing to the postponement of the bill, but he spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be wholly unintelligible in the gallery.

In answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. T. G. BARING said that three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery had been ordered to Chalgrove; the regiments and the artillery were to proceed by the Great Eastern steamship. The troops would be paid from the Imperial revenue.

Lord J. ROSELL said with respect to the settlement of Syria, it had been arranged by the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople that there should be a Christian governor of the Lebanon under the authority of the Sultan.

After a discussion on a motion of Colonel Lindsay for an inquiry into the position of colonels of the army promoted in 1855-6, which was agreed to.

The claims of Mr. Barber to additional compensation for the punishment which, by a wrongful conviction, he unjustly suffered several years ago, were brought before the House by MR. BRADY. Sir FRASER KELLY seconded the motion, which was supported and opposed by several hon. members, Mr. GLASTONE, on the part of the Government, being among those who argued against it. The motion was negatived without a division.

Sir JOHN TRELLAWNY was proposing to expose the injustices of the New Zealand war, when the House was counted out, there being only thirty-one members present.

We are authorised to state that the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 have received the precious intimation that her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort will contribute from their collections any pictures, statues, or articles of art which may be thought desirable for the Exhibition.—Times.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick Thomas Palmer, C.B., has resigned his office as one of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, owing to his impaired health. By his resignation there are now two vacancies in the Board of Admiralty.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was very limited, yet the trade for both red and white qualities ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations of 1s. 10d. per quarter. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, and all descriptions met a dull inquiry, at 1s. per quarter less money than last week.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Lover of Christianity."—Standing over till next week.

"W. J. F." Yarmouth.—We are obliged for his communication, which, for reasons that appear elsewhere, we think it unadvisable to publish.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

SUMMARY.

THE great statesman of Italy is no more. Count Cavour died on Thursday morning last in the midst of his sorrowing countrymen and in the arms of the English ambassador. The event, so unexpected and disastrous, which threw a nation into mourning, created a thrill in every court and gave a shock to every money market in Europe. In this country the sudden decease of Count Cavour has been lamented with a regret almost personal, though to an English peer and to Irish Ultramontane fanatics belong the unenviable distinction of insulting the memory of the man who sacrificed himself for Italy—or having shown a cruel exultation far beyond his most resolute antagonists at Turin and Paris. On Friday the grave closed over the mortal remains of the architect of Italian nationality. The funeral was of a public and mournful nature befitting the occasion. The Parliament and population of Turin followed to the grave their favourite statesman, and his royal master, after attending his deathbed, could do no more than propose that his remains should be deposited in the last resting-place of the Piedmontese sovereigns.

Victor Emmanuel has wisely and by general acclaim confined to Baron Ricasoli the onerous task of forming a new Government; and unless this statesman of antique virtue be killed off by Piedmontese Sangudos, there is reason to hope that he will prove no unworthy successor of his deceased friend. If he has not rallied to his immediate support, Farini, Ratazzi, La Marmora, and Pepoli—the leading surviving statesmen of Italy—he is entitled to their utmost forbearance and confidence in carrying on the government of Italy. Baron Ricasoli is, however, a host in himself. His firm and impartial rule in Tuscany during the two years of his dictatorship preserved tranquillity, extinguished discontent, and enabled him to hand over that province to Victor Emmanuel as the brightest jewel of his crown. Ricasoli possesses neither the diplomatic skill, the European experience, the grasp of mind, nor the eloquence of Cavour; but if inflexible decision of purpose, a spotless reputation, a stern disinterestedness, and patriotism cast in the heroic mould, are qualities necessary to Italy at the present juncture, the new Prime Minister of Italy may pilot the vessel of State through the difficulties that surround it, and prove to be the best man to succeed in the task of re-organising Italy, repressing faction at home, and resisting an insidious diplomacy abroad.

The civil war in North America happily makes but slow progress. The Federal Government, with an overwhelming preponderance of troops, are still making dispositions for a campaign in Virginia—the Western portion of which great State has now decidedly declared against secession. We hear only of preparation on either side. The Northerners are gradually encircling Harper's Ferry, and preparing for an attack on Norfolk by sea and land. Some batteries at

Acquia Creek have, indeed, been attacked by Federal steamers, but with doubtful result. Their ships of war have taken many prizes, returned to Charleston, and blockaded New Orleans. The Southerners, besides occupying a somewhat precarious position at Harper's Ferry, in the north-west of Virginia, are almost face to face with the Federalists around Alexandria, but are concentrating their chief strength at Richmond, to which city the Confederate Congress have adjourned. It is remarkable that amid these notes of preparation for war, the Border State Convention should have been resuscitated with a view to consider new compromise measures that "will secure the Slave States just and equal rights under the Constitution." In New York, indeed, there are those who expect a rapid subsidence of the warlike excitement in the North, and (such is the drift of commercial letters), that when the Federal troops have taken Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and after the compulsory return of that State to allegiance, all the other Southern States will manifest a disposition to treat, which the North will immediately meet by full concessions. Some confirmation of this strange expectation is to be found in the forbearance of the Federal garrison and fleet at Fort Pickens, which, though in presence of a feeble enemy, and secure against serious attack, carefully refrain from taking the offensive.

On Thursday last, Mr. Cobden was presented with the freedom of the City of London "in recognition of his long and eminent services in liberating commerce from the shackles which prevented the development of the industrial enterprise of this country, and also for his voluntary and patriotic exertions in negotiating the recent treaty with France." The honour was voted to him last year while engaged in arranging the details of the treaty, and when pursued by detraction and misrepresentation to which he was of course unable to reply. It was a vote of confidence when such a mark of trust was especially timely and acceptable. In his admirable address of thanks, Mr. Cobden did not fail to state how greatly the honour was enhanced by the circumstances under which it was bestowed. Disdaining, however, to notice the personal attacks of unfair assailants, the hon. gentleman spoke of the good faith of the French Government, and of the Emperor in particular, to whom was due the initiative in this great reform of the French tariff, dwelt upon the advantages which are likely to accrue to both countries from the treaty, and predicted that the energy and activity they would see thrown into the commerce of the country during the next few years would show how much violence there must have been shown in thwarting the natural instincts of humanity. In France, as well as England, it would in due time be found that those interests which now believed themselves to be menaced with the greatest danger, would be found to have derived the greatest benefit from the change. There is, however, one great obstacle to this consummation—the rivalry of armaments between the two nations, which is greater than ever. Mr. Cobden warns his countrymen against the folly and costliness of this policy, and points out the strange inconsistency of two countries increasing their armaments against each other while engaged in strengthening their commercial ties. This warning is especially necessary at a time when our Government, on the mere report of an unofficial admiral, have resolved on building six new iron-plated vessels of the largest class, though it is by no means settled that such ships are shot-proof against Armstrong artillery of the largest calibre.

The forbearance on both sides, and the possibilities of a pacific arrangement before blood is shed on a large scale, more than ever justify the neutral position taken up by our Government, as well as confirm the fear that the Federal Government, in their zeal for the integrity of the Union, will be quite ready to sacrifice anti-slavery principles. "Full concessions" to the South must include fresh guarantees for the maintenance of slavery, beyond even those provided by the Border State Convention. But however that may be, the course taken by our Government has been followed by that of France. It is officially announced that "the Emperor, in view of the peaceful relations existing between France and the United States, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the conflict which is now going on between the Government of the Union and the States which pretend to form a separate Confederation." France and England are now avowedly at one in their American policy, and the foolish and unfounded accusations levelled by the Northern press against us apply equally to our neighbours across the Channel. In a week or two we hope and expect to hear that Brother Jonathan's fit of anger, arising from hasty misconceptions, has entirely subsided.

We regret to learn that another general strike in the building trades is imminent. The system of payment by the hour, at an increased scale of

wages, has been for some weeks in operation in the yards of the leading firms, with varying acceptance. The plasterers struck against it with the plumbers, but have since returned to work; the carpenters decided to remain neutral; the bricklayers, in effect, did the same. But the masons, under the persuasion of the unions, have shown a more active hostility. On Saturday last the whole of this trade, having failed to induce the masters to abandon the new system, struck work throughout the metropolis in the works of the masters who have continued the old system as well as those who have adopted the new. The unions have ordered an indiscriminate turn out, and have been obeyed, except in the case of the operatives employed by the four largest firms, who have thrown off their connexion with the trades unions. For the present, with the exceptions mentioned, the building trades of the metropolis, by the strike of the masons, are brought to a standstill. But it is impossible to believe that this infatuated movement will succeed. Trade may for a while be embarrassed, but the result will probably be that the great bulk of operatives will prefer acceding to the fair terms of the masters rather than allow themselves to continue the tools in the hands of a clique of despotic agitators.

The war in New Zealand is at an end—the natives having unconditionally surrendered on the 19th of March. We heartily rejoice at this result, and trust that the mission of Sir George Grey to that colony will have the effect of placing the relations between the settlers and natives on such an equitable footing, as will preclude future misunderstanding.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Lords have passed, without a division, the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill—in other words, they have accepted the Budget. This closes the controversy between them and the Commons, and gives back to the representative House the financial supremacy they have invariably claimed. Of course the ground taken up by the Lords last year was not surrendered without remark. There was an animated and, for the peers, a lengthened debate on the entire financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which the "imaginary surplus," the Tea duties, the Excise and Customs duties on Paper, the penny press, the great bandbox interest, direct and indirect taxation, the constitutional rights of the Upper House, and the special privileges of the House of Commons, underwent the kaleidoscopic varieties of combination which they had so repeatedly assumed in the more popular chamber. There was little of novelty or freshness in the debate on either side—how could there be? Lord Granville, as Ministerial leader in the House of Lords, opened the Budget before a tolerably full assembly, with his wonted fluency and judgment. The Duke of Rutland moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. This brought up Earl Derby, who, after complimenting his Grace on the excellence of his speech, and declaring his concurrence in most of the objections he had urged against the Bill, proceeded to announce that he could not vote with him—whereat the greater number of the lords then present, including several bishops, hastily withdrew to solace themselves with dinner, leaving Lord Derby to lavish his eloquence upon about thirty of the more patient peers, including officials. We shall not analyse the noble Earl's address. It was a well-spiced ragout of the viands which have already surfeited our readers. The Conservative leader still claimed for the House of Lords all the rights belonging to the House of Commons, and, amongst them, the right not only of rejecting but of altering and amending money bills, if they thought fit. But he admitted that the exercise of the right was necessarily limited by the powers of the Commons to appropriate every farthing of expenditure, and to drop every bill which interfered with their financial supremacy. The main purpose, however, of his speech was to criticise and yield—to snarl dissatisfaction, and to discreetly submit. Other peers, the Duke of Argyle and Earl Grey, to wit, continued the debate—but from the moment it was known that there would be no division, the interest evaporated and the taste of it was like that of dead champagne. On Monday, the Bill passed silently through Committee, and before the end of the week, it will probably become law. The spirit of Opposition came in in the Commons like a lion, and goes out in the Lords like a lamb.

But their Lordships have not been equally judicious with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill which passed through a Committee of the House, on Monday night. It has already been intimated that the principal virtue of the measure was destroyed by the Select Committee to which

it had been referred. But Lord Chelmsford, at whose instigation the more important changes were made in it, was not yet satisfied. He therefore moved a clause limiting the operation of the new law to debts contracted and liabilities incurred after the date of the passing of the Act, and, with Lord Derby's assistance, he carried it. Lord Cranworth then attempted to reject the clause preventing the sale of reversionary estates which had been introduced by the Select Committee, but he was defeated by the same party. The Lords have thus protected their entailed property against their creditors, an arrangement which, if made in favour of a merchant or mill-owner, would be deemed monstrous. It remains to be seen whether the Commons will acquiesce in these extensive alterations, or whether, in case they disagree to them, the Lords in Conference will deem it expedient to give way. Assuredly, the course they have chosen to pursue on this Bankruptcy Bill is not likely to increase the good-will of the mercantile and trading classes towards their lords' House.

Both Houses of Parliament have noticed with appropriate feeling the death of Count Cavour, and all parties have united in testifying to his high qualities as a statesman, and to the earnestness of his patriotism, and have expressed unfeigned sorrow at his premature decease. In the Commons, the subject was introduced by Sir Robert Peel, who, modestly alluding to the eulogistic mention made of his father in the order of the day of the French Chamber of Deputies under the Provisional Government, on the occasion of his death, expressed a wish that the House of Commons might, in some analogous manner, place on record the high sense they entertained of the Italian statesman so suddenly removed from his post. It was a graceful suggestion gracefully made by one who has on more than one point been zealously opposed to Count Cavour's Italian policy—but Lord Palmerston, while heartily concurring in the praises which had been feelingly uttered over the character and purpose of the Count, pointed out the inexpediency of creating a precedent in favour of a foreigner which we had never granted to the most celebrated of our own heroes or statesmen. Good sense, we think, will ratify the wisdom of his decision, but we like Sir Robert Peel all the better for his proposal.

The Maynooth question, reintroduced into the Commons by Mr. Whalley, who has taken up the mantle of Mr. Spooner, was treated by the House with impatient clamour. Mr. Digby Seymour's amendment on Mr. Whalley's motion, devised, we suppose, to ground objection to the Maynooth subsidy on the inexpediency of State grants to any religious body, rather than on the impropriety of giving one to Roman Catholics, as such, was so worded as to stand in the way of the original motion without fairly embodying the principle of religious equality—to provoke the Ultra Protestants without conciliating the Irish Papists. Accordingly, he withdrew it, and the House went to a division on the original question, which was negatived by 191 to 114. We see no good end to be answered by dealing with this confessedly serious grievance in this narrow theological spirit. The Maynooth College is kept up as a buttress to the Irish Church Establishment, and the only way in which it can be consistently assailed, is by placing all State endowments of religion in the same category and condemning them in the lump. The inextinguishable question of the Baron de Bode's claims was also revived on the same evening, and re-argued at great length, by Mr. Denman and Mr. Malins on the affirmative side, and by the Attorney-General, Lord Palmerston, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the negative; but Mr. Denman, on a division, carried his motion for a Committee of Inquiry by 134 votes to 112.

On Wednesday, notwithstanding the Horticultural *file*, and the postponement of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, business kept the House sitting till six o'clock, the usual hour of adjournment. The Criminal Proceedings Oath Relief Bill was discussed and read a second time, after which the Irish Members took the opportunity of clearing themselves from all complicity with Father Daly in reference to the mode in which, in his interview with Lord Palmerston, he linked together the vote on the Paper duties and the Galway Packet Contract. There was a superabundance of virtuous and indignant protestation of entire innocence, which Lord Palmerston handsomely recognised.

On Thursday Sir Charles Wood claimed precedence for three Indian measures—one to amend, in certain respects, the constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India; another to establish High Courts of Judicature in India; a third to legalise certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there. All these measures proceed, however cautiously, in the right direction, and, so far as appearances go, were favourably enter-

tained by the House. Sir Robert Peel then inquired what steps Lord John Russell had taken in reference to the persecutions in Spain, and was informed that Lord John had written to order the removal of our Consul at Xeres to some other post, as, being a Roman Catholic, who could not conscientiously discharge his consular functions in a Roman Catholic and intolerant country. Among other business, the Highways Bill was read a second time, by 110 to 31.

The only remaining proceedings of the House requiring special notice here relate to the Appropriation of Seats Bill, which went into committee on Monday. The clauses transferring two of the vacant seats to South Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire were, after considerable discussion, agreed to. That which creates Kensington and Chelsea into a borough, with one seat, was rejected by a majority of 275 to 172, but no substitute was proposed, and Sir G. C. Lewis thereupon moved that "the Chairman report progress." In the course of the evening, the claim of the West Riding to two additional seats, brought forward by Mr. Collins, was negatived by 118 votes to 81; of Ireland to an additional member, advocated by Colonel Dunne, was rejected by 228 to 67; of Salford to get one of the seats at the disposal of the House, urged by Mr. Bazley on behalf of Mr. Massey, the Chairman of Committees, was withdrawn. Sir James Graham will now probably make an effort on behalf of the London University, and Mr. Stirling plead the cause of the chief seat of learning north of the Tweed.

COUNT CAOUR.

THAT which arrogates to itself the exclusive right to be regarded as medical science, and which boasts its intolerance of unauthorised pretensions, has just plunged Europe into grief by killing her foremost statesman. Count Cavour is dead—literally drained of his life by his physicians. Incessant anxiety and unremitting work brought on disease—and disease exposed him to the crueler and much more dangerous attacks of the pride of the profession at Turin. Against the former nature might have successfully struggled, but no human constitution could have held out long against the fierce siege of the latter. In few words, they bled their noble patient to death, but, no doubt, in strict accordance with the laws of medical practice established and recognised in Piedmont. The disease was conquered, and the subject of it was slain.

There have been but few men of modern times whose death occasioned a more painful or a more general sensation. The whole population of Turin watched in dumb consternation his last moments, and received the tidings of his death with an agony of grief. All Italy was moved, and gasped out a sob of deep distress. Throughout the kingdom which he had done so much to unite and enfranchise, from the slopes of the Alps to the valleys and glens of Sicily, the brief announcement, "Count Cavour is dead," was heard with dismay. Not a State in Europe but was more or less affected by the mournful news—scarcely an Exchange on which it did not cause an instant fall in the public funds. Here, in England, his loss was felt as that of a personal friend, for everyone was conscious that the best interpreter of the genius of our institutions, the truest practical exponent of their spirit, on the Continent, was gone to the tomb where "there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom." The Count's death has left a void perceptible, though in different degrees, in all the nations of Europe.

We think it a mistake, however, to regard the Count's untimely decease as likely to eventuate in the undoing of what has already been done in Italy. The spirit of the nation has, we cannot but believe, outgrown the possibility of being broken by any individual loss. Cavour, indeed, is dead—but his influence died not with him. His unwavering faith in the unity, the independence, and the political regeneration of Italy—his self-devotion, indomitable industry, and resolute will, in giving practical expression to that faith—his prudence in avoiding unnecessary dangers—his wondrous patience in waiting for the ripening of events—his anxiety to adapt his means to his ends, and to prefer any sure means, however slow and painful, to any mere chance, however promising—did more, perhaps, than his capacious intellect, to prepare his countrymen for the singular good fortune which has latterly elevated them into a people. The influence of these qualities upon the Italians, who have learnt to admire and to confide in them, will hardly be lessened by his death. Perhaps, the effect will be quite the opposite, and the memory of Cavour, consecrated by martyrdom, may have even greater power than his living presence.

"He being dead, yet speaketh," is a Scriptural phrase which will doubtless receive a new illustration from the present mournful dispensation. The spirit of Count Cavour may yet be expected to sway Italian counsels, possibly all the more decisively because every occasion for jealousy and irritation has been buried with his mortal remains.

But we base our confidence in the future of Italy upon higher ground than this. Never did statesman take more sagacious pains than did Count Cavour, to render the life, growth, and liberty of his country independent of merely temporary, individual, and accidental calamities. He began his work at the beginning. He planted in Piedmont institutions which gradually developed among her people self-respect and respect for law, and which taught all neighbouring provinces to aspire to something even better than autonomy. In giving them Parliamentary government, in curbing the insolent lawlessness of the priesthood, in establishing freedom of commerce, in encouraging an improved system of agriculture, in knocking off its fetters from the press, and in promoting the education of the people, he laid in Piedmont the foundation of a better order of things than any part of Italy had known for centuries before. It was by opening these sources of national prosperity and progress that he found himself able to develop into formidable strength the defensive forces of Piedmont, and that he was enabled, at the commencement of the Russian war, to enter into alliance with France and England, and to acquire for his country a high European status. Whatever advantages he gained for her by this policy—and we confess to serious doubts whether they were so decisive as is generally supposed—are traceable, in the last instance, to the substantial merits of his home administration. It was by that that he moulded the political character of Piedmont upon a model of noble patriotism—and it was the success of Piedmont in evoking a similar spirit throughout Italy which gave to Cavour the power of frustrating the tortuous intrigues of the Emperor Napoleon. That high national spirit still remains though Cavour is gone. And whilst the internal institutions of Piedmont and the annexed provinces continue to exist and expand, there is hope that the destiny of the Italian Kingdom will remain in its own keeping, and that, spite of untoward events, the new life of which she has become conscious will eventually push aside all obstacles, and attain its proper maturity.

There are signs that such will be the case. There is springing up everywhere in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel a spirit of indomitable self-reliance. The stupor which immediately followed the announcement of Count Cavour's decease was succeeded by a solemn resolution to press onward to the goal he had in view, guided by the light he had thrown upon the path, and animated by the unselfish patriotism he had displayed. Even faction itself has been temporarily awed by the removal from earth of Italy's greatest and most successful statesman, and, not in Piedmont only, but in Lombardy, in Tuscany, in the Two Sicilies, the foremost men are feeling the responsibility thus unexpectedly devolved upon them. In fact, the Italian people, deprived of the intellectual and political resources which they possessed in Count Cavour, exhibit all the gravity which may be observed in an invalid fast approaching convalescence, when accident has knocked from under him the crutches upon which he has been accustomed to lean, and when, for the first time, he must rely exclusively upon his own strength, of which he is conscious that he has not a whit more than will suffice to carry him to his journey's end. Unusual caution and unusual self-reliance have been the qualities most conspicuous among the statesmen of Italy since their bereavement—an indication that the event, while it will serve for discipline, will not lead to despondency.

Nor, on the whole, do we anticipate that the sudden decease of Count Cavour will necessarily place the Kingdom of Italy in a disadvantageous relation to other Powers. Indeed, the latest announcement assures us that it will hasten the recognition of the kingdom by the Emperor of the French. We think this likely—Cavour exercised a restraining power upon which Napoleon could count, and of which he scrupled not to avail himself in furtherance of his own plans. But we can by no means be sure that the statesmen who will succeed that nobleman in the Cabinet of Turin will be equally disposed, or equally able, to rein back the ardour of the Italian people. To keep revolution well in hand is essential to his safety—nor can he so effectually do this, as by a frank acceptance of what has been already done. It may be that Cavour's death will complete the work which was the object of his life—and that Italy's direst calamity may prove but the porch to her most permanent success.

A GLIMPSE AT THE CENSUS RETURNS.

It is creditable to the industry of the Registrar-General and his staff that within so short a period of the taking of the Census, some of its general results should have already been made public in the shape of a Parliamentary Paper, especially when it is remembered that these voluminous returns have passed through the hands of 31,000 enumerators, 2,197 Registrars, and 630 Superintendent-Registrars. The first instalment of the work undertaken by the "Census office" is now before us in the shape of "Tables of the population and houses enumerated in England and Wales, and in the Islands in the British Seas, on the 8th of April, 1861." The returns for Scotland and Ireland have yet to be issued. Some thirty pages of statistics and elaborate tables are not an inviting subject for study at the beginning of summer, except to the "Gradgrinds," which form a limited class of themselves, but the cream of the information may be skimmed off from the mass of figures, and put into a compact shape.

On the 8th of April, 1861, the aggregate population of England and Wales alone was 20,223,746, showing an increase during the decennial period of 2,169,576—at the rate of ten per cent. As the population of this portion of the kingdom was little over nine millions in 1801, it has more than doubled during the sixty years. In estimating the rate of increase during the decennial period it is necessary to take into account the emigration from the country, which during that period amounted to 2,287,205 persons from the United Kingdom—a number almost identical with the increase of population in England and Wales alone. For every person born in this portion of the kingdom during the last ten years, another has left the country. That, in spite of this drain, the population should have increased some ten per cent. is an index of vitality and prosperity which shows that England is by no means deteriorating. We largely add to our own numbers while sending abroad tens of thousands yearly to colonise distant regions, and reproduce our language, institutions, and habits in all parts of the earth.

An examination of the details of these population returns is not so satisfactory as the general result. There is a most rapid flow of the tide of population towards our great centres of manufacturing and mining industry. Thus while the counties of Durham, Lancaster, Middlesex, Stafford, and Yorkshire exhibit an enormous increase, the population of Cambridge, Norfolk, Rutland, Suffolk and Wilts shows an actual falling off in the decennial period. Lancaster and the West Riding have added some 16 and 13 per cent. respectively to their population, while the Eastern Counties are more than drained of their natural increase. Numbers, as well as enterprise and intelligence, are being more and more concentrated in our large towns, and while such a phenomenon is observable, the wisdom of the House of Commons in so contemptuously rejecting the claim of Kensington and Chelsea to a share in the representation, is not very apparent. It is the business of genuine statesmen and legislators to accept accomplished facts.

We now come to this congeries of cities—the great metropolis. In April last the population of London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act was 2,803,034, showing an increase in the decennial period of 440,798. As the natural increase—that is the excess of births over deaths—during that period would be 253,989, London has absorbed from other districts nearly 200,000 persons in the ten years. The metropolis has as yet, contrary to general expectation, a population under three million souls. As it is, London is the largest and, we believe, the most populous capital in the world. In its gigantic growth there is no less reason for alarm when it is remembered that the metropolis embraces the wide area from Hampstead on the north to Wandsworth on the south, and from Kensington on the east to Lewisham on the west. It gains rather by embracing new suburban districts than by adding to the density of the population. Thus in the City proper the population has fallen off to the extent of over ten thousand. Whitechapel has also a smaller population than in 1851, and the Strand, Holborn and East London are sending out their denizens to Kensington, which can boast of an increase of nearly 70,000, Islington and its outlying districts, which has added some 60,000 to its population, Hackney, Poplar, Wandsworth, and Camberwell. The latter southern suburb has increased from 54,667 to 71,489, being a difference of 16,822, nearly ten thousand more than the natural increase! Thus London is more and more going out of town—the emigration into Surrey and Kent being specially observable. When, however, the network of railways now in course of construction are in full operation, and passengers from all parts may be put down at Farringdon-street or Charing-cross, a

new displacement of the population may be expected, and the boundaries of the metropolis may have to be removed so as to embrace the whole district some twenty miles around. If, therefore, the metropolis is increasing rapidly in numbers, the conditions of the change are favourable to the health and social welfare of its population.

Foreign and Colonial.

AMERICA.

The following is a telegraphic summary of the intelligence received by the *Parana* and *Europa*—the one arrived at Galway, the other at Liverpool:—

NEW YORK, May 27.

It is reported that the Secessionists are throwing up entrenchments at Manassas. They have effected a junction at Alexandria, and expect reinforcements from Richmond.

The report of fighting at Alexandria has not been confirmed.

An immediate attack on Norfolk is expected. The Federal forces in Virginia will be reinforced by 5,000 men. Strong entrenchments have been thrown up commanding Alexandria.

Western Virginia has declared itself against secession.

The capture of Hampton by General Butler has been confirmed. No attack was made on Sewall's Point, and General Butler has returned to Fort Monroe.

Ten thousand Southern troops are at Harper's Ferry. It is expected that a movement of the Federal forces will take place to cut them off from Richmond.

The war steamer Minnesota was to leave Fort Monroe for the blockade of Charleston, and will be followed by others. Twenty-three prizes have been taken to Fort Monroe.

The Malatanga gold diggings at Vera Cruz have proved very rich.

The Federal loan of 9,000,000 dols. has been subscribed for at 85 (?)

ST. JOHN'S, June 1.

The telegraph wires have been cut; no later news has consequently been received from New York. The North Briton passed Cape Race on the 30th of May.

NEW YORK, May 28.

The steam-transport Philadelphia has arrived from Fort Pickens. She reports that the Secessionists had entirely relinquished all idea of attacking the fort.

Alexandria is quiet. The Federal troops are strengthening their positions on the heights along the Potomac.

Recruiting and the war excitement continue throughout the Northern States. It is reported that General Butler is awaiting reinforcements at Fort Monroe, and that, immediately on their arrival, an attack will be made on Norfolk.

The New York press interprets the Queen's Proclamation as a "quasi" recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that the Federal Government is about to make an important movement on Western Virginia.

The *New York Herald* states that Cortinas has organised a large force of Mexicans for the invasion of Texas.

It is reported that large numbers of Confederate troops continue to concentrate at Richmond.

LATEST.

One Federal regiment has landed at Acoyld Creek without opposition.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* states that it is believed that Federal troops were moved from the west on Harper's Ferry last night.

NEW YORK, May 30.

(By telegraph to Halifax.)

New Orleans is now blockaded.

The Federal troops have taken possession of Grafton, Western Virginia.

Large bodies of Pennsylvanian troops are moving towards Harper's Ferry.

Reinforcements continue to leave New York for Fort Monroe.

PORT PICKENS AND PENSACOLA.

Mr. Russell's last letter is from Mobile, and is dated May 18th. He encloses an account of a visit to Fort Pickens and Pensacola (Florida), which, as mails and telegraphs are stopped, he had been obliged to send to New York by private hand. He proceeded from Mobile to Pensacola in a little schooner. Here is a glimpse of the desolate region past which the Diana coasted:—

The shore is as flat as a pancake—a belt of white sand, covered with drift logs and timber, and with a pine forest; not a house or human habitation of any sort to be seen for forty miles, from Fort Morgan to the entrance of the harbour of Pensacola; cheerless, miserable, full of swamps, the haunt of alligators, cranes, snakes, and pelicans; with lagoons, such as the Perdida, swelling into inland seas; deep buried in pine woods, and known only to wild creatures and to the old filibusters—swarming with mosquitoes. As the Diana rushed along within a quarter of a mile of this grim shore, great fish flew off from the shallows, and once a shining gleam flushed along the waters and winged its way alongside the little craft—a monster shark, which

ploughed through the sea past for some hundred yards leeward of the craft, and distinctly visible in the wonderful phosphorescence around it, and then dashed away with a trail of light seaward, on some errand of voracity, with tremendous force and vigour. The wretched Spaniards who came to this ill-named Florida must often have cursed their stars. How rejoiced were they when the Government of the United States relieved them from their dominion!

Soon they were in sight of Fort M'Rae, Fort Pickens, and the masts of the squadron, just rising above the blended horizon of low shore and sea. The former, which is on the western shore of the mainland, is in the hands of the Confederate troops. The latter is just opposite to it, on the extremity of the sandbank called Santa Rosa Island, which for forty-five miles runs in a belt parallel to the shore of Florida, at a distance varying from one and a quarter to four miles. The Diana sailed for the Federal fleet, which comprised three war steamers, a frigate, and a sloop of war. Fort Pickens is a solid, substantial-looking work, and is like Fort Paul at Sebastopol, as seen from the sea, except that it has only one tier of casemates, and is not so high. The Diana was boarded by the Oriental, the look-out schooner, and ordered alongside of the guardship Powhatan, formerly the flagship of Commodore Tattnall, which has an armament of ten heavy 10-inch Dahlgren Columbiads, and some formidable eleven inches of the same family on the forecastle.

Her commander, Captain Porter, though only a lieutenant commanding, has seen an age of active service, both in the navy and in the merchant steam marine service, to which he was detailed for six or seven years after the discovery of California. The party were ushered into the cabin, and Captain Porter received them with perfect courtesy, heard our names and object, and then entered into general conversation, in which the Mobilians, thawed by his sailor frankness, gradually joined, as well as they could. Over and over again I must acknowledge the exceeding politeness and civility with which your correspondent has been received by the authorities on both sides in this unhappy war.

The Powhatan was ready for action, and the impression there was that General Bragg would not be rash enough to expose himself to the heavy chastisement which, in their belief, awaited him if he were rash enough to open fire upon Fort Pickens. A tonneared barge carried the party to the United States' frigate Sabine, on board of which Flag-Captain Adams hoists his pennant, concerning whom there is a very illustrative story:—

Captain Adams is in a still more painful predicament. During his eventful voyage, which commenced with a six days' experience in the terrible Bermuda cyclone of November, 1858, he had been a stranger to the bitter sectional animosities engendered by the last election; and had recently joined the blockade of this port, where he finds a son enlisted in the ranks of the C. S. A., and learns that two others form part of the Virginia division of Mr. Jefferson Davis's forces. Born in Pennsylvania, he married in Louisiana, where he has a plantation and the remainder of his family, and he smiles grimly as one of our companions brings him the playful message from his daughter, who has been elected *évidante* of a New Orleans regiment, "that she trusts he may be spared while blockading the South, and that she intends to push on to Washington and get a look of Old Abe's hair"—a Sioux lady would have said his scalp.

Captain Adams took on himself the responsibility of allowing Mr. Russell to land at the Navy-park, and inspect the enemy's quarters. Hoisting one of their only two table-cloths to the masthead as a flag of truce, they dropped slowly with the tide through the channel that runs parallel to one face of Fort Pickens, inspecting as they went the seemingly artless preparations for the threatened attack which frowned and bristled from three miles of forts and batteries arrayed around the slight indenture opposite, and Barrancas, the nearest point of attack ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile and a quarter). On approaching the Navy Yard, which was all in bustle, the Diana let go its anchor at a respectful distance from the quay,

While the master of the Diana was skulking his leaky punt ashore to convey my letters of introduction to the Commander-in-chief, I had leisure to survey the long, narrow, low sand belt of island opposite, which loses itself in the distance, and disappears in the ocean forty-seven miles from Fort Pickens. It is so nearly level with the sea that I could make out the mainyards of the Sabine and the Brooklyn, anchored outside the island within range of the Navy-Yard, which is designed to receive immediate attention whenever the attack shall begin. Pursuing my reflections upon the *morale* of the upper and nether millstones between which the Diana is moored, I am sadly puzzled by the anomalous ethics or metaphysics of this singular war, the preparations for which vary so essentially—it were sin to say ludicrously—from all ancient and modern belligerent usages. Here we have an important fortress, threatened with siege for the last sixty days, suffering the assailants of the flag it defends to amass battery upon battery, and string the whole coast of low hills opposite with every variety of apparatus for its own devastation, without throwing a timely shell to prevent their establishment.

War has been virtually declared, since letters of marque and a corresponding blockade admit of no other interpretation, and yet but last week two Mobile steamers, laden with \$0,000 worth of provisions for the beleaguered camp, were stopped by the blockading fleet, and, though not permitted to enter this harbour, were allowed to return to Mobile untouched, the commander thinking it quite punishment enough for the rebels to thus compel them to return to Mobile, and carry up the Alabama River to Montgomery this mass of eatables, which would have to be despatched thence by rail to this place! Such practical jokes lend a tinge of innocence to the premonitories of this strife which will hardly survive the first bloodshed.

The permission to land was given, and Mr. Russell went ashore to the village, which covers an enclosure of 300 acres, and, with the adjoining forts, cost the

United States over 6,000,000*l.* sterling. In the Navy Yard there was a regular encampment.

Tents were pitched under the trees, and the houses are all occupied by officers, who are chatting, smoking, and drinking at the open windows. A number of men in semi-military dresses of various sorts and side arms are lounging about the quays and the lawns before the houses. Into one of these I am escorted, and find myself at a very pleasant mes^s, of whom the greater number are officers of the Zouave Corps, from New Orleans—one, a Dane, has served at Idstedt, Kiel, Frederichstadt, another foreigner has seen service in South America, another has fought in half the insurrectionary wars in Europe. The wine is abundant, the fare good, the laughter and talk are loud. Mr. Davis has been down all day from Montgomery, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, Mr. Malony, and Mr. Wigfall, and they all think his presence means immediate action.

The only ship there is the shell of the old Fulton, on the stocks, but the works of the Navy-yard were employed in casting shot, shell, and preparing munitions of war. Then came an interview with General Bragg—

The commander of the Confederate States' army at Pensacola is about 42 years of age, of a spare and powerful frame; his face is dark, and marked with deep lines, his mouth large, and squarely set in determined jaws, and his eyes, sagacious, penetrating, and not by any means unkindly, look out at you from beetle brows which run straight across and spring into a thick tuft of black hair, which is thickest over the nose, where naturally it usually leaves an intervening space. His hair is dark, and he wears such regulation whiskers as were the delight of our generals a few years ago. His manner is quick and frank, and his smile is very pleasing and agreeable. The General would not hear of my continuing my journey to his quarters in a cart, and his orderly brought up an ambulance, drawn by a smart pair of mules, in which I completed it satisfactorily.

The end of the journey through the sandy plain was at hand, for in an enclosure of a high wall there stood a well-shaded mansion, amid trees of live oak and sycamore, with sentries at the gate and horses held by orderlies under the portico. General Bragg received me at the top of the steps which lead to the verandah, and, after a few earnest and complimentary words, conducted me to his office, where he spoke of the contest in which he was to play so important a part. . . . It was quite impossible to deny his earnestness, sincerity, and zeal as he spoke, and one could only wonder at the difference made by the "stand point" from which the question is reviewed. General Bragg finally, before we supped, took down his plans and showed me the position of every gun in his works and all his batteries. He showed the greatest clearness of unreserved openness in his communications, and was anxious to point out that he had much greater difficulties to contend with than General Beauregard had at Charleston. The inside of Pickens is well-known to him, as he was stationed there the very first tour of duty which he had after he left West Point. It was late at night when I returned on one of the General's horses towards the Navy-yard.

FRANCE.

The news of the death of Count Cavour created much agitation on the Paris Bourse. The Marquis de Villamarina has arrived in Paris. It is asserted that the Emperor has sent an autograph letter to King Victor Emmanuel on account of the death of Count Cavour.

Reports are current in Paris that Count Cavour's heart was broken by the hard and impossible conditions which Napoleon III. lately imposed upon the regeneration of Italy. The formal recognition of the kingdom of Italy was promised from day to day, while a recent despatch from Fontainebleau gave the Italian statesman a last shock. A doubtful story.

The debate on the budget in the Corps Législatif was opened by M. Koenigswark, a large manufacturer in Alsace. He freely criticised the state of the finances, pointed out the enormous and ever-increasing floating debt, circulating that there was now an excess of liabilities over assets of 24,000,000*l.*, which by the end of the next year would be 30,000,000*f.* The unsatisfactory state of matters he attributed principally to the wars in which France had engaged, and the military occupations in Syria and Rome. He only knew of three ways of arriving at a better financial situation. First, to reduce the Ministry of War by 60,000,000*f.*, which sum meant "the army on a war footing," and was the cancer in the finances of every country in Europe; second, to reduce the army of government functionaries; and third, to impose an income-tax. He sat down amidst great agitation, and general marks of dissent.

The debate on the Budget was resumed on Thursday, and was rendered more than ordinarily piquant by statements made by M. Ollivier and M. Picard, some of which were admitted, and the rest not denied, by the organs of the Government, viz., that there were more soldiers, sailors, and ships of war, under arms and in commission, than were enumerated and provided for in the Budget. According to the Army Estimates the land forces were to consist of 400,000 men, independently of the army of reserve; whereas there are actually under arms 467,000 soldiers and 12,000 additional horses. According to the Navy Estimates the number of ships in commission and reserve were to be 281, with 31,025 seamen and 17,919 marines; but the navy is actually stronger by 110 vessels of war and 12,000 seamen. Again, the total of the Army and Navy Estimates as given in the Budget is 19,959,513.; but to that M. Ollivier says must be added the cost of the extra soldiers, sailors, and ships, which he stated at 4,800,000*f.*, which would raise the estimates to upwards of twenty-four millions and three-quarters sterling, independently of the various sums which figure in the Civil Service Estimates, but are to be applied to military and naval purposes.

On Saturday a very warm debate sprung up during the discussion of the budget of the Interior.

M. Kellar, whose Ultramontane speech in the debates on the address made him suddenly famous, criticised very sharply the state of things in the Interior, and attacked the magistracy and the Government in such language as to cause the President to interpose. He complained bitterly of the Government for having tolerated the revolutionary journals, and at the same time prosecuted the clergy. A debate, too, was "interjected" upon the Syrian question, in which M. Biliant, Minister without portfolio, expressed a hope that the negotiations on that question might have a satisfactory solution, declaring that the Government were awake to the importance of the question, and "having fulfilled their duties in the past, would fulfil them in the future."

On Monday M. Ollivier, Opposition member, refuted the assertions made by M. Keller in the previous sitting. M. Baroche likewise replied to M. Keller in the name of the Government. M. Darimon explained his amendment in favour of the suppression of the laws for general security, which was, however, rejected. The budgets for the Ministries of the Interior and Finance were then adopted.

The *Moniteur* officially publishes the nomination of four new bishops, viz.:—M. Deguerry, curé of the Madeleine at Paris, to the bishopric of Marseilles; M. Le Courtier, Canon of Notre Dame, to the see of Montpellier; M. Dubreuil, Superior of the Ecclesiastical College of St. Pons, to the bishopric of Vannes; and M. Colet, Vicar-General of Dijon, to the see of Luçon.

The artillery of the Syrian expeditionary corps has commenced to disembark at Marseilles.

ITALY.

DEATH OF COUNT CAOUR.

The great Italian statesman died on Thursday morning last, at seven o'clock, at his residence in Turin. On the previous evening the unfavourable reports of his health created consternation throughout the city, and an immense crowd surrounded his hotel. The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 6th, says:—

There never was a clearer case of a man murdered by his medical attendants. Within a very short period of five days they attempted to cure the Count of four or more different complaints,—congestion of the brain, typhus fever, intermittent pernicious fever, brain fever, dropsy, and lastly gout; and for all these diseases they could think of nothing but their own sovereign remedy—the lancet. I think these excellent practitioners are worthy to send down their names to posterity. They were Dr. Rossi, Dr. Mattoni, and, towards the end, the King's physician, Riberi, the same in whose hands the mother, wife, and brother of Victor Emmanuel expired, one by one, in the early months of the fatal year 1858. Dr. Tommasi, who was summoned from Pavia by Cavour's friends, was not admitted to consultation.

The excitement of the Turin population, when they became aware of the Prime Minister's danger, rose to almost a frantic pitch.

Notwithstanding frequent fits of delirium, Count Cavour seemed to have a distinct presentiment of his fate. Seeing himself alone with his domestic attendants yesterday, he asked with great serenity "whether his doctors had forsaken him?" On being answered, with surprise and concern, that they could never have thought of leaving him for a moment, he replied with a smile, "It is I who shall quit them to-morrow morning." The King paid repeated visits to the builder of the exalted fortunes of his dynasty. The Home Minister, Minghetti, applied for a final interview with the leader of Italian politics, but was kept back by the Count's physicians. Farini was with him to the last moment. The dying man showed great strength and composure throughout his agony. There was apparently no intense suffering; at least, no utterance of it. He talked with great volubility, and even with his wonted humour, both in moments of mental alienation and in lucid intervals. Not one word escaped him throughout that betrayed the least feeling of resentment or animosity against any man living or dead. He talked a good deal about politics, and to the last minute he expressed a firm faith in the destinies of his country. He advised patience and perseverance. He said, "We shall get on to the end." He spoke of Cialdini, Menabrea, Cugia—of armies on the Po and Mincio. He turned the conversation on almost trivial subjects—the crops, the silkworms. Heaven bless his glorious memory!

Writing on the evening of the same day the *Times* correspondent says:—

The shops are closed under the porticos, and business is at a stand throughout the town in sign of mourning. Persons familiar with Turin aver that the city bore just such a look of desolation and dismay on the day after the terrible disaster of Novara.

The House of Deputies met at a quarter to two, and was fully attended. The galleries were crowded, but deep silence prevailed. I saw Sir James Hudson in the Diplomatic gallery. He was personally attached to the deceased Minister, and feels the loss as keenly as any Italian. The members of the headless Cabinet were all present. The President, Rattazzi, in a few impressive words, announced to the House the loss the nation had sustained, and adjourned it for three days. He repeated to the Deputies the words uttered by Count Cavour with his last breath, expressing his firm faith in the destinies of the country, and recommending unity and constancy.

The Minister for Home Affairs, Minghetti, who had some trouble in dashing the tears from his eyes, informed the House that the Cabinet would retain office for the present, and that by a decree of the 4th the King had entrusted him, Minghetti, with the portfolio, and General Fanti, the Minister of War, with the administration of the Marine.

The *Daily News* correspondent says:—

His own family, consisting of the Marquis Gustavo di Cavour, his elder brother, with a son and daughter of

the Marquis (she is the Countess Alfieri), have been constantly at his bedside. I hear that Fra Tommaso, one of the Capuchin monks, was sent for yesterday morning by Cavour's desire, and pronounced the usual absolution; the sacrament was administered last evening at seven o'clock. He hastened to assure the dying patriot, whose thoughts and motives were familiar to him from many previous interviews, that he could at once and safely, without more ado, grant the form of absolution. "Ah, tu mi credi onest' uomo, dunque; n'è vero, Giacomo?" ["Ah! you believe me then to be an upright man; is it not true, Giacomo?"] replied Cavour, with his old smile of calm expansive satisfaction.

The King saw his faithful Minister at five o'clock and at ten o'clock on the evening before his death. At the former period the Count was quite conscious—

The moment Victor Emmanuel approached, Cavour stretched out his hand to take that of his Majesty, and raised himself a little, turning to kiss the King's hand; but Victor Emmanuel, whose cheeks were bathed with tears, bent over the pillow, and repeatedly kissed the face of his departing Minister; then a few words were exchanged between them—I know not what—but they seemed to be words of confidence and hope; and the King, afflicted with all his people by the loss of an incomparable guide and servant, was forced to retire.

COUNT CAOUR'S LAST MOMENTS.

Some of the phrases which he uttered in his last night are beyond doubt authentic: the very latest words that came distinctly from his lips are these: "Be tranquil, and all is saved." A little while before, he was confusedly recalling the late events of Italy, and was repeating, over and over again, "Oh, ma la cosa va; state sicuri che ormai la cosa va." And we shall take this for a watchword, exclaims the *Gazetta del Popolo*: "the thing is going on," and it shall go on till the whole freedom of Italy is gained. In the delirium which seized him afterwards, his mind seemed to be reverting to Bourbonist troubles, of brigandage in the Abruzzi, and to a suggestion which was discussed, or at least proposed by somebody a month or two ago (before Count Ponsa di San Martino went to Naples), that those districts should be placed in a state of siege; for he was heard to say, "No, no, non voglio stato d'assedio." Of course, I can only inform you of such loose phrases as these; but the deliberate counsels and instructions which he gave to Farini and Nigris, while his brain yet remained perfectly clear, will be available for the use of Italian statesmanship in the arduous task now before it, and the key of the Roman problem is, perhaps, consigned safely to those by whom it must be solved.

It was actually while supported in the arms of Sir James Hudson, the British Ambassador, that the Prime Minister of Italy gave up his latest breath.

The official *Gazette* says that Count Cavour's last moments were perfectly tranquil, and that in dying he expressed his profound faith in the destinies of Italy.

From the *Italia* of Turin we learn that on the day preceding Count Cavour's death, his Majesty the Emperor of the French sent five successive telegrams to Turin to inquire about the state of the illustrious patient.

A telegram from Turin of the 7th says:—"The obsequies of Count Cavour were performed on that day with almost regal pomp. All the bodies of the State, the authorities, and various deputations joined the procession, which was followed by the whole population. The whole of the King's household, arms, and liveries were also present. During the funeral ceremony frequent discharges of cannon took place. All the houses were draped with black."

The remains of Count Cavour have been transported to Villa Santena, where, according to his own request, they will be interred, though the King had offered him a place in the vaults of his royal ancestors beneath the dome of Superga.

A subscription has been opened among the bankers of Genoa and Turin for erecting a monument to Count Cavour. The municipality of Turin has taken the initiative in regard to the erection of another monument, and the municipality of Florence intend to do the same.

By his will, Cavour has left the bulk of his property to Einardo di Cavour, his brother's son, and there is a bequest of 50,000 lire to his native city of Turin, for an infant school.

The Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces were, says the telegram, struck with consternation at the death of Count Cavour. At Palermo all the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence.

A lithographed correspondence says that Count Cavour, when he felt his end approaching, made a sort of political testament, written partly by himself and partly by the Chevalier Nigris at his dictation, and of which Victor Emmanuel is made executor. He also wrote a very touching letter to the Emperor Napoleon, which is said to have already reached its destination.

On the death of Count Cavour, Baron Ricasoli was entrusted with the formation of a new government, after a short interval in which both Sovereign and subject, overcome by a common misfortune, were unable to attend to public business. Ricasoli was indeed confined to his bed, but we read with something like a shudder that he also was bled and became better. On Monday the new Ministry had not yet been constituted. It was said that Baron Ricasoli would assume the Presidency and the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, Signor Menabrea of the Marine, that Signors Fanti, Cassines, and Natoli would quit the ministry, and that the other Ministers would remain in office. General Desparvire will, it is asserted, accept the portfolio for War; Signor Lissoni that of Justice, and Signor Sella that of Agriculture.

A rumour was set afloat by the *Nationalités* of Turin that Garibaldi was seriously ill at Caprera. The statement, however, receives a positive contradiction in a Genoa journal.

ROME.

The *Ami de la Religion* publishes a despatch from Rome, dated the 6th instant, announcing that the Pope had experienced some shiverings on that day, which were followed by slight symptoms of fever, and prevented his Holiness from taking part in the religious procession. A despatch of the 8th says that the health of the Pope is entirely re-established.

Prince Piombino having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, has been exiled by the Pope.

A notary has been arrested, and fifteen physicians have been exiled, in consequence of the discovery of proclamations and tricoloured cockades.

About fifty peasants who had taken refuge in the Papal territory to escape the conscription for the Italian army, were arrested, but were afterwards set at liberty.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Diet has at last ended its debate on the address proposed by M. Deak. On Wednesday, the House divided, when there were—for the motion, 155; against, 152. The address was thus carried by the narrow majority of 3. The minority consists of those members of the extreme party, who held that no address can be presented to the Emperor, as he is not legally king of Hungary.

The collection of taxes by military execution is being everywhere carried out with the greatest severity. The Municipal Council of Pesth have resolved upon forming a civic guard on account of the personal security of the inhabitants becoming more endangered.

The Second Chamber of the Council of the Empire has just given a check to the Centralist party in the discussion on the bill relative to the irresponsibility and inviolability of the members of the Council of the Empire and of the Diet. After a debate of five hours it decided that the immunity shall only apply to the members of the Council of the Empire, and rejected the paragraph which extended it to those of the local Diet.

At one of the sittings of the Chamber, Baron von Pratobevera, the Minister of Justice, alluding to the want of confidence displayed by the deputies, his Excellency remarked that they would soon have a proof of the sincerity of himself and his colleagues, as one of their first measures would be "to make the judges perfectly independent." As soon as the words quoted were uttered, there was a loud burst of applause from all parts of the House.

The proposals in reference to Ministerial responsibility and the periodical assembling of the Reichsrath have been adopted.

The Empress of Austria, since her return from Madeira, has been rather suffering in health, the sudden change of temperature having produced a bad effect on her delicate constitution. Her Majesty will pass the winter in a mild climate, most likely at Seville.

VIENNA, May 11.

The Polish and Czech members of the Lower House have made a proposal that the Emperor should prorogue the sittings of the Council of the Empire until a representation of the whole monarchy be obtained, and that he should immediately convoke the provincial Diets.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on the 5th by a speech from the King.

His Majesty thanked the Chambers for having granted the means for the organisation of the army, and said—"As regards the form in which those means have been voted, it may be passed over without remark, as not affecting any vital principle." The King continued as follows:—

The military organisation affords Prussia strength to stand armed for her own protection, as well as for that of the whole German Fatherland. The military organisation of Prussia is also the more necessary for the security of the German frontier, as the attempt to revise the military organisation of the German Confederation has not succeeded.

The Danish Government has not entirely yielded to the demands of the German Federal Diet. The proposals which have been made by Denmark do not afford a certain prospect of a solution of the pending questions. But the nature of the relations between Prussia and the Great Powers offers guarantees that they will not be affected by the energetic measures which may become necessary within the frontiers of the German Federal territory. If the representatives of the country respect limits, which to overstep would only serve the interests of the revolutionary party, then do I confidently expect a blessed continuation of my reign.

My motto for Prussia is: "Kingdom by the grace of God; maintenance of the laws and the Constitution; the fidelity of her people and of her victorious army; justice, truth, confidence, and fear of God." If you adopt this motto, then I expect a future rich in hope.

RUSSIA.

The *Ozas* of Cracow says:—"The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia rejecting his request to issue a Papal Bull against the manifestation of the Poles, and threatening the Emperor with the judgment of God on account of his persecution of the Christian Church, and the slaughter of unarmed people." The *Ozas* supposes that in consequence of this letter the Emperor of Russia will recall Count Kisseleff from Rome.

POLAND.

A despatch from Breslau, dated June 7, says:—"According to news received here from Warsaw, Count Zamoiski was present at the first reception of

the new Governor of Poland, and was received with particular distinction. It is generally believed that General Lambert will accept the post of Governor of Poland, General Soukhozanett only holding that office provisionally. The remains of Prince Gortchakov will be removed to Sebastopol."

According to advices received from Warsaw, an ordinance has been published there, enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabitants are prohibited from wearing—namely, square capes, Polish tunics, amaranth-coloured waistcoats and neckties, coloured boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy colour or unusual cut.

It is said that the Grand Duke Michael is expected at Warsaw.

SPAIN.

The Queen has been delivered of a Princess. Her Majesty is progressing favourably, and the Royal infant is well.

According to news received from Tangiers it is almost certain that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to with Morocco on the question of indemnity.

The Duke of Montpensier will embark at Santander on the 20th inst. for England.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal proclamation prohibits open-air meetings convened by the Patriotic Society. It is said that seditious manifestoes have been distributed among the troops.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

In Thursday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the complete union of the Danubian Principalities, and that an international conference would shortly assemble at Paris for the purpose of settling this question in a satisfactory manner.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has been unwell, but according to a late telegram his health has improved.

In the sitting of the Syrian Conference on the 7th, the Porte, supported by England, opposed the proposal of France that the Governor of the Lebanon should be a native of the country. Russia, Austria, and Prussia concurred in the opinion of France. Prussia, however, made a mediatory proposition, which appeared likely to be accepted by the Powers. It is thought that there will be one Christian governor for the whole of the Lebanon, to be provisionally appointed by the Porte for three years. The Maronites and Druses are each to have a sub-governor. Turkish troops will provisionally occupy the main roads of the country.

A French telegram states that in the recent fight between the Turks and the insurgents in the Herzegovina the former were defeated. Dervisch Pasha was marching with 4,000 men against the insurgents by whom his vanguard had been beaten. His troops were discouraged. The Bogs or Sub-Governors of the Provinces had refused to recognise the concessions made to the Christians in Omar Pasha's proclamation, as being in opposition to the dogmas of the Koran.

GREECE.

There are reports of a movement to dethrone the King. Several officers of high rank and some subalterns have been arrested. Public order prevails, but great uneasiness exists among the people.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Accounts from British Columbia mention a great rush to some new gold discoveries at a place called the Carribee region, on the Fraser River. Considerable amounts of gold had arrived thence at Victoria.

INDIA.

MR. LAING'S BUDGET.

The speech of Mr. Laing in introducing the Indian Budget in the Legislative Council at Calcutta on the 27th of April is now published in *extenso*. The following is the substance of his scheme:—

The deficit on the Budget of 1860-61 is found to amount to 5,500,000L. The gross deficit is 6,678,000L; but as of this 700,000L. arise from payments of an exceptional nature, and 500,000L. have been derived from improved revenue, the deficit needing to be considered and dealt with is the smaller amount first mentioned. Briefly, Mr. Laing thus deals with the deficit. He meets 3,599,750L. of it by reductions; 2,006,864L. by improved revenue; and 500,000L. he transfers to local budgets. By disbanding some regiments, by reducing the numbers of others, the native army has been reduced by nearly 200,000 men since 1859, including the military police. In the European army no such reductions, it is supposed, can be prudently made, but a saving is to be effected in the Commissariat, Ordnance, and some other military departments. The sum thus to be saved Mr. Laing puts down at 3,220,000L. The naval and marine charges of the year are lower than those of last year by nearly 500,000L. Another half-million is to be saved in civil administration. An increase of expenditure for civil public works holds the net reduction of expenditure in check; but on the whole, and avoiding details, we are shown as a general result a total expenditure for the year 1861-62 of 41,554,699L., as compared with 45,154,449L. in 1860-61, being a reduction of 3,598,750L. Mr. Laing's second resource for meeting

the deficit has been stated to be increase of revenue. In some of the telegraphic anticipations of the Bombay mail, it was announced that Mr. Laing had abandoned the income-tax as a failure. This is so far from being correct that the income-tax figures among the estimates for the coming year for 1,948,000L. The general result is that the revenue of India in 1861-62 will exceed by 2,006,864L. that of 1860-61. An odd half-million, however, still remains to be provided to supply the remainder of the deficit, and give the Indian Chancellor a small surplus. Mr. Laing proposes to provide it by giving up to local purposes certain sources of revenue which can be better dealt with by local than by general taxation. The Supreme Government has not the money wherewith to make many desirable canals and roads, but it is willing to say, "Take what we are able to give you, and for the residue take certain powers of taxation—tobacco, licenses, or octroi, for instance—and raise the money yourselves." Such are the main features of the Indian Budget. It is important to note Mr. Laing's assurance that the Government, in administering the three millions sterling appropriated to civil public works, will urge on the construction of good roads in the cotton districts.

The entire statement had been received with confidence, and the Five-and-a-Half per Centa. had advanced to 101 $\frac{1}{4}$, with symptoms of increasing firmness.

Of the famine, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The liberal supplies that have poured into the Northwest Provinces have had a material effect in alleviating the distress and sufferings caused by the famine. We have no very recent accounts regarding the famine, nor of the state and prospects of that part of the country." The *Bombay Telegraph* observes:—"The famine still presses heavily upon the people; but the system of relief which the Government have adopted is, under the blessing of heaven, preserving the lives of thousands."

CHINA.

CANTON, April 30. The British and French embassies are established at Pekin. The flags of both nations were hoisted on the 26th of March. The Chinese Government have resolved to establish an English school in Pekin.

According to the latest intelligence all was quiet in Japan.

The ship Japan has been wrecked near Foochow.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, April 25.

Trade quiet. Wool exports 2,585 bales. The following are the departures of gold ships since the last mail:—The Agincourt, with 19,882 ounces; Norfolk, 58,785; and Donald M. Kay, 50,008.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, April 25.

The war in New Zealand terminated on the 19th of March by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE DEANERY OF EXETER.—The Rev. Professor Ellicott, to whom Lord Palmerston has offered the deanery of Exeter, has not yet accepted the appointment, and it is said to be doubtful whether he will succeed to the vacant dignity, which will involve the resignation of other appointments. —*Daily News*.

A PILGRIMAGE TO NIAGARA FALLS.—At the request of Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, the Pope has published a decree declaring that those who make a pilgrimage to the Church of the Blessed Virgin of Peace, near the Falls of Niagara, and pray "for the concord of Christian princes, the peace and triumph of our Holy Mother the Church, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of sinners, may have indulgence of seven years and seven times forty days from canonical or otherwise enjoining penance."

REFORMATION OF RELIGION IN ITALY.—A lecture on this subject was delivered on Tuesday evening, in English, by Signor Gavazzi, in the large room of St. James's Hall, to a crowded audience. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and among those present were Lord Calthorpe, Sir R. Peel, and a considerable number of metropolitan clergymen. The lecturer took a most hopeful view of what he termed the evangelical work now going on in Italy, and appealed to his hearers for assistance in providing suitable machinery for prosecuting it, more particularly in Naples. In the course of his remarks, which were listened to with interest, he expressed confidence that before 1861 was over the French and the Pope would retire from Rome, and he himself would preach in the Colosseum.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—We understand that the Report of the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation on the "Essays and Reviews" is now ready, and will be presented at the meeting of the 18th of June. It is supposed, that when presented, it will be communicated by the Lower to the Upper House, together with the opinion of the Lower House, that there are sufficient grounds for proceeding to a synodical judgment on the book. We are informed that the Report of the Committee of the Lower House about to be presented has been got up with great care, and that they sat about six hours on six different days, apart from the time and labour of the sub-committee.—*Record*.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

The following is the minority of 114 who voted in favour of Mr. Whalley's motion for the withdrawal of the Maynooth Endowment:—

Alecock, T	Getty, S G	Mowbray, Lt Hn J R
Arbuthnot, Ha Gen	Gilpin, Col	Mundy, W
Ardchall, Capt M	Gore, J R O	Mure, D
Ayrton, A S	Greenall, G	Newdegate, C N
Baines, E	Gray de Wilton, Vice	Noel, Hon G J
Beech, W W B	Griffith, C D	North, Col
Bentinck, G W P	Grogan, Sir E	Papillon, F O
Beresford, Lt Hn W	Gurney, J H	Parker, Major W
Bridges, Sir B W	Hadfield, G	Pevensy, Viscount
Brooks, R	Haliburton, T C	Pigott, Serjeant
Bruce, Major C	Hamilton, Lord O	Hamilton, J H
Burrall, Sir C M	Hamilton, Major	Raynham, Vice
Bury, Viscount	Hardy, J	Raptop, G W J
Butler, C S	Horsfall, T B	Seymour, W D
Cairns, Sir H M C	Hotham, Lord	Shelley, Sir J V
Cave, S	Ingestre, Viscount	Smith, Abel
Close, M C	Johnson, Captain	Somes, J
Cola, Hon H	Kendall, N	Spencer, R
Colis, Hon J L	Kennard, R W	Stewart, A
Collier, R P	Knox, Hon Major	Stewart, Sir M R
Couningham, W'	Langton, W H G	Stuart, Lieut-Col W
Craufurd, R H J	Lefroy, A	Sturt, H G
Crossley, F	Lee, W	Tite, W
Curzon, Vice	Leighton, Sir B	Tollemache, J
Davie, Sir H R	Leslie, W	Torrance, R
Deedes, W	Long, R P	Vernon, Sir H
Du Cane, C	Lowther, Hon Col	Walcott, Admiral
Duke, Sir J	Mackie, J	Walker, J B
Duncombe, Hon A	Malins, R	Watlington, J W E
Dundas, F	Matheson, A	Welby, W E
Dutton, Hon R H	Matheson, Sir J	Wemyss, J H E
Egerton, B C	Miles, Sir W	Williams, W
Elliot, B (St. And.)	Miller, T J	Wood, B T
Ewart, W	Miller, W	Wynn, Col
Ewing, H E	Mills, A	Yorke, Hon E T
Fellowes, B	Mills, T	Telliers.
Fergusson, Sir J	Montgomery, Sir G	Verner, Sir W
Gallaway, Sir W P	Morris, D	Whalley, G H
Gard, R S		

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, took a drive in an open carriage and four on Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Consort, and Royal family attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Dean of Canterbury preached. The King of the Belgians and Prince Louis of Hesse were present at the service.

Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice have been suffering from the measles, and it is announced that they are progressing favourably. It is announced that Prince Arthur has now been attacked with the disease.

The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse (says the *Court Journal*) is not to take place this year, but at what period in 1862 it is to be celebrated has yet to be settled; in every probability it will be early in the season.

The Comte de Flandres has gone on a tour in Ireland. His Royal Highness left town on Thursday evening, and will visit most of the chief points of interest in the sister kingdom, and perhaps, join the Prince of Wales at the camp at the Curragh.—*Court Journal*.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"The sailor prince is expected at Halifax on the 20th of May. It is her Majesty's expressed wish that he shall not be recognised publicly as a member of the royal family, but simply as a midshipman travelling for observation and pleasure. The recent death of his grandmother will prevent his accepting invitations to public balls, or to be present at any public festival."

The *Court Journal* says it is understood that the late Duke of Bedford bequeathed to Lord John Russell an Irish estate of 5,000/- a-year rental.

Her Majesty's first Drawing Room will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The Queen's second Drawing Room this season is to take place at St. James's Palace on Thursday, the 27th of the present month.

The report in Volunteering circles is that the Queen will honour the rifle-shooting contest at Wimbledon with her presence.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone was unavoidably absent, having left town on a visit to Sir Walter James.

Anderson, the fugitive slave, arrived last week at Liverpool on board the steamer *Nova Scotia*.

The members of the United Service Club entertained Sir Hope Grant to a banquet on Saturday night. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and delivered a speech highly laudatory of Sir H. Grant's services in India and China.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, late in command of the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, has accepted the appointment as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral R. S. Dundas, deceased. We believe we are also correct in stating that Rear-Admiral Pelham will resign his seat at the board in consequence of ill-health. His successor has not as yet, however, been named.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

It has been, we are informed, determined to send three regiments of infantry and a sufficient amount of artillery and munitions of war to reinforce the garrisons in British North America. These garrisons had been so reduced of late years as scarcely to afford sentries enough for the protection of the public buildings at the most important military posts, and, as their weakness seemed even to invite attack, it has been thought desirable to place them in a position to command respect from any irregular body which, in a moment of excitement, might feel tempted to assail a place which seemed incapable of defence.—*Times*. [Government have chartered the Great Eastern to convey two regiments of the line, comprising about 2,500 men, besides horses, for Quebec. It is thought that the Great Eastern will sail from Liverpool in about a fortnight.]

Miscellaneous News.

MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C.—In pursuance of the statute under which Mr. Edwin James is seeking to arrange with his creditors, a meeting was held on Wednesday, at which the proposal made by that gentleman for the ultimate discharge of his liabilities was unanimously agreed to by those present.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE VISIT OF THE ORPHEONISTS TO LONDON.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, a motion that a sum of 350/- paid by the Orpheonists of France upon the occasion of their visit to the Crystal Palace for the use of the two hotels belonging to the Corporation at the Metropolitan Market, should be returned to them, was agreed to.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SURREY MUSIC HALL.—Another of those great conflagrations which of late years have been very frequent in the metropolis took place yesterday. This time the Surrey Music Hall was the ill-fated building the destruction of which we have to record. It was a very large and handsome structure, and was used chiefly for concerts. An inquiry will doubtless take place into the origin of the fire, which is attributed to carelessness. The catastrophe occurred in the day time, and attracted immense crowds of spectators.

DRATH BY LIGHTNING.—Two labourers, while employed in constructing the new sewer for the metropolitan drainage in Tufnell-park, Holloway, took shelter under some trees during the storm of Wednesday morning, and were struck by lightning. One of them, whose name could not be ascertained,

was instantaneously killed. His face and hands were much discoloured. One boot was torn to pieces, and his cap, the inside and wadding of which had been scorched, was found high up on one of the trees under which he had been standing. The other man, in an insensible state, was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, by some constables of the N division.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday afternoon the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. In the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury from indisposition, the Archbishop of York occupied the chair. His grace in the course of his speech said that at the present moment they had about 12,000 national schools, attended by 1,200,000 scholars, who were educated in the principles of the Church of England. He strongly condemned a purely secular education, and said that they had only to look across the Atlantic to see its fatal result. The Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, the secretary, having read a lengthy report reviewing the society's operations, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rev. T. Jackson, and the Bishop of Lichfield addressed the meeting.

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the general committee of this fund was held yesterday, at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, for the purpose of determining on the best mode of appropriating the balance; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in the chair. It appeared that the committee had forwarded to Bayrout sums amounting to nearly £4,000/-, but that a large balance still remained in hand. A portion of the balance (including upwards of £800/- contributed from Sweden) will be employed in giving assistance to certain Christian asylums in Syria, and the bulk of the remainder will be placed at the disposal of a committee for the improvement of Syria. A memorial to the Turkish Minister, urging the Government of the Sultan to encourage the cultivation of cotton in Syria, was adopted yesterday; and to the promotion of this great object the above committee will, we imagine, chiefly apply itself. The meeting having been addressed by Sir Culling Eardley, one of the hon. secretaries, the various resolutions, embodying the above-named points, were respectively moved and seconded by Colonel Walker, R.A., Rev. Ridley H. Herschel, Dr. Crawford, Mr. Greig, Dr. Hodgkin, and Dr. Hall Yates. On the motion of Sir Culling Eardley, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for his able services as president to the committee; and on the motion of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe a vote of thanks was unanimously carried to Mr. Cyrus R. Edmonds, for his services as secretary.

THE PRINCE CONSORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday evening His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided at the meeting of the Society of Arts at John-street, Adelphi. The paper, which was read by Mr. William Hawes, was "On the International Exhibition of 1862." After the reading of the paper Earl Granville gave a gratifying account of the prospects of the forthcoming exhibition. The Prince Consort afterwards addressed the meeting, saying:—

Lord Granville has referred to the fact of my presence here giving you an evidence of my interest in the success of the coming exhibition of 1862. I should be sorry to lead you to form, as it were, by inference a conclusion from my presence alone that I take that interest, and I wish you to hear from my own mouth that I do take that interest. (Loud cheers.) Sir Thomas Phillips has been kind enough to refer to what I have done with regard to this matter. Gentlemen, whatever I have done to start you in the right road I have done with great willingness and pleasure. I assure you it is a true privation to me to be prevented by the avocations and duties of my position from giving the same amount of time and labour to the forthcoming exhibition that I was privileged to give to the one that preceded it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you will succeed. You are in earnest, and being in earnest you will succeed. (Cheers.) I can congratulate you on the steps you on the steps you have taken; you have an able body of managers, with all of whom I am well acquainted, and from my acquaintance I can say that they are thoroughly conversant with all the work you have imposed on them. (Hear.) Gentlemen, Lord Granville and Sir Thomas Phillips have referred to foreign nations; I happen to know that foreign nations look with favour upon this exhibition, and are prepared to come to measure their strength with yours. I need not repeat the warning and encouragement that Lord Granville has thrown out to the trades of this country, that they should endeavour to maintain the position they so gloriously took on the last occasion.

THE INDIAN FAMINE—PROBABLE CLOSE OF THE RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the general committee for the management of this fund was held at the Mansion House on Friday. Mr. Low, one of Hon. Secretaries, reported that the total sum remitted to India by the committee amounted to £8,000/-, and £2,000/- more would be forwarded by the next mail on Monday. The aggregate donations amounts to £102,012/- 7s. 8d., and it was believed that about £40,000/- had been sent direct to India from several of the great towns. Sir John Lawrence said two days ago he had received a letter from Sir Robert Montgomery, the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, and the President of the Relief Committee there, from which it appeared that, although the famine had been very severely felt in many parts of the country, the area over which it had extended was not so great as was at first supposed. In the country around Delhi, and in the upper portion of the Gangetic Doab, it had prevailed with the greatest severity, but in many districts it had been only partially experienced. He was led conclusively to believe that, though in many places

INAUGURATION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

The new gardens of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington were opened on Wednesday last by the Prince Consort. These gardens, which abut on the Great Exhibition building, and comprise some twenty-two acres, are laid out in the Italian style, and even in their present unfinished state are a wonderful proof of what can be accomplished in a limited space by invention and taste. A covered arcade runs round the gardens, under which were placed the flowers and fruits, which constituted one of the finest shows ever exhibited. The great conservatory rivals that of Kew, but is much more roomy. The company assembled was the most numerous and fashionable of the season, and it is said that half the Houses of Parliament were present. There was a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The hour fixed for the arrival of the Prince Consort was half-past four, and shortly before that time the military preparations were completed, and the guard of honour drawn up for his Royal Highness's reception. His Royal Highness arrived punctually at the appointed time. The Prince, who wore plain black with the ribbon of the Garter, looked exceedingly well, and was much cheered by the company on entering the ground. A procession was then formed. After promenading through the grounds, his Royal Highness took his station at the top of the steps leading to the central entrance, and a circle having been formed by the troops, the council advanced, and Dr. Linley, secretary to the society, read an address dilating a good deal upon the utility of horticulture, tracing the rise of the society, and thanking the Prince for his patronage. His Royal Highness, in his reply, said:—

This garden, itself the offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, will hardly be completed ere that Exhibition shall have been rivalled, and, I trust, even surpassed, by the beauty and success of that which we hope next year to witness. This garden will then open an additional source of enjoyment to the thousands who may be expected to crowd the New Crystal Palace of Industry; nay, we may hope that it will, at no distant day, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them; buildings, where science and art may find space for development, with that air and light which are, elsewhere, well-nigh banished from this overgrown metropolis. Unrivalled opportunities are here offered for the display of works of art, and for the erection of monuments as tributes to great men and public benefactors. The memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, the result of private subscriptions, will be the first received in these grounds; and adorned with a statue of the Queen, will soon rise in the centre of the garden. May your efforts meet with public approbation. May that approbation give you all the support required, not only further to ornament these gardens, but also to carry out, even on a larger scale than during the last forty-eight years, the useful objects for which you are incorporated.

The address over, the Bishop of London, attired in his robes, advanced to offer up a prayer for the future success of the new gardens. The religious ceremony being completed, the procession reformed, and headed by the Prince, proceeded to the spot where the Wellington Gigantea stood ready to be planted. The tree having been placed upright in the hole which had been prepared for its reception, his Royal Highness took up an ordinary garden-spade in a very vigorous and business-like manner, and threw in the first earth. The Princesses next each in turn threw in a spadeful, being gallantly assisted in their labours by his Royal Highness; but when the turn of the Heir-apparent came, the Prince Consort laughingly told his Royal Highness he was quite strong enough for the work himself, and should have no help. This little episode evoked immense laughter and cheers from the bystanders. Refreshments followed the planting ceremony, after which the Royal party retired.

it was intense, its aggregate extent and severity had not been so great as the first intelligence from India on the subject had led us to believe. He thought the time had arrived when a statement, emanating from the committee, should go forth to the public to the effect that there was reason to believe the distress had not extended to the masses of the population, and that the money they had so generously subscribed, with the help given by the Government, would be sufficient to meet the requirements provided the summer rains fell in due course. Similar testimony was borne, and opinions expressed, by Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Major M'Gregor, and Sir Edward Ryan. Sir F. Halliday, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and others also took part in the conversation. Eventually, a resolution was passed, on the motion of General Alexander, seconded by Major M'Gregor, to the effect that the sub-committee be authorised to take such steps as might seem best for closing the fund, should the official information expected by the next mail warrant that course.

Literature.

The Divine Covenants; their Nature and Design.
Being the "Congregational Lecture" for 1860.
By JOHN KELLY. London: Jackson, Waller, and Co.

The subject of the last Congregational Lecture was not one to excite much popular interest. That view of Divine revelation which regarded it as consisting of a series of "Covenants," had come to be considered an antiquated notion; and its treatment by some of the most eminent writers had been felt to have given theology an artificial and rigid character, against which a more scientific tendency and a simpler scripturalism alike rebelled. Many strained representations and misapprehensions had also been introduced into the subject; and, with no inconsiderable number even of unquestionably evangelical divines, it had fallen into disrepute. Whether Mr. Kelly's work will revive an interest in this particular direction of theological investigation, and cause its importance to be generally recognised, we do not venture to predict. But we feel very confident that it will be admitted on all hands that he has rescued the subject from neglect; and, while avoiding the errors of other writers on it, has risen above them in a clear conception of its scope, in a firm and decisive handling of its parts, and in a pure regard to the statements of Scripture, to the exclusion of all opinions and modes of representation not plainly and strongly marked in the authoritative testimonies of inspiration.

Mr. Kelly regards the Covenants as having a common relation to one purpose, and therefore an intimate and inward connexion with each other; "as being, in fact, successive stages in the development of the Divine purposes of mercy;" and he has endeavoured to unfold their true character by considering them in their proper order, attempting "to estimate the amount of truth which they severally contained, and to point out the progress in revelation which they respectively indicated." Inquiring into the scriptural sense of the word "Covenant," and the constitution of things to which it applies, and refusing, wisely, and with clear advantage to the discussion, to employ it, by way of accommodation or analogy, as descriptive of any state of things other than that implied in the invariable usage of the sacred writers,—he arrives at the result,—

"That the Divine covenants consist of free and gracious promises, *ratified by sacrifice*. It was through the medium of an implied promise, in a sense to be explained hereafter, that the first intimation of spiritual deliverance was given to fallen man; and the subsequent communications made continual additions, in form or substance, to the truth which the original promise disclosed. It was a process of growing development issuing in the fulness of Gospel grace, and the covenants may be regarded as indicating the most remarkable stages in this process. They are the great landmarks of God's dealings with men—points from which the disclosures of the Divine mind expanded into ascertained and established truth—revelations exhibiting in ever-augmenting degrees of fulness and clearness the plan of salvation, through the mediation and sacrifice of the Son of God."

This view of the Covenants, as "nothing more than public intimations of the method of mercy," furnishes a deliverance from the two most confused and injurious conceptions that have been imported into the subject. The first is, that the "Adamic dispensation" was a *covenant of works*,—whereas, as Mr. Kelly shows, it is nowhere in Scripture termed a "covenant" at all, nor has it any feature of the arrangements to which that term is elsewhere applied. The second is, that the *covenant of redemption* was, to use the objectionable language employed by even so good a theologian as Dr. Lindsay Alexander, "*an engagement entered into between God the Father and God the Son* from all eternity, whereby the former secured to the latter a certain number of ransomed sinners as his church or elect body, and the latter engaged to become their surety and substitute":—of which doctrine, declared

by the writer we have quoted to be so sustained by Scripture as that "it seems unreasonable to refuse to admit it," Mr. Kelly, more carefully and justly, says,—"to represent this wondrous scheme [of salvation, in its arrangements and results,] as possessing the nature of a formal compact, in which certain things are stipulated to be done on the one hand, and certain advantages promised in recompense of their performance on the other, is not only greatly at variance with the simple statements of Scripture, but perverts the true character of the transaction itself."

In investigating the covenants established at successive intervals, more difficulty arises, in our judgment, relatively to the possible, but not expressly recorded, covenant made with Adam after the Fall, than at any later period of the inquiry. We do not differ from Mr. Kelly's conclusion on this matter, as a whole; but it is so far inferential, that we feel it to be the weak place in the argument, and to permit considerable incertitude as to whether such a covenant was actually established. Of course we cannot here give a detailed account of the development of the subject from this point, under the heads of the Noachic, Abrahamic, Sinaitic, and Davidic covenants; but we would again call attention to the fundamental position maintained, namely, that these covenants were "in reality one, being but different disclosures of the one purpose of God," and "embracing, in the main, the same promises, and receiving similar confirmation." The sixth lecture is of very deep interest,—"The Covenant under the Prophets." It opens with a view of the nature, purpose, and work of the prophetic office, which is far more comprehensive and just than that commonly prevalent in orthodox schools; pointing out forcibly that "its leading design contemplated the present spiritual interests of the people," and that its "speciality" was "the prediction of future events"—so that "many of the more eminent [prophets] seem hardly to have uttered any predictions at all." The expansions of the former covenants given in the prophetic ministry are comprehensively exhibited by Mr. Kelly; and the significance of the various predictions of the New Covenant is carefully considered, as both evincing the true nature of former covenants, and as pointing to the method of their final fulfilment. The lecture on "The Mediator of the Covenant" calls for no special remark;—the complexion of its theology will be anticipated by all who know the author's previous writings. It, of course, is very strong on the point that, "to represent the death of Christ as doing no more than exerting a moral influence on the hearts of men, as being a simple exhibition of love to win them back again to God, and to call this an atonement in the sense of Scripture, is to use language deceptively,—to pervert its import,—to denude the types of all their meaning, and to destroy them as such": but some of those who thoroughly agree with the doctrine maintained by the author, will regret a little the vague references to persons who "palter with the truth" and use "verbal trickery;" for the simple reason that such condemnatory implications may be made to alight on whomsoever the reader will, and should have been more specific if they were meant to be useful. We must not omit to say, however, that Mr. Kelly altogether avoids certain modes of representation, which have chiefly occasioned misconception, and a revulsion of feeling as to the orthodox view of the nature of the atonement,—such as the infliction of a *penalty*, in the proper sense, on Christ,—the *quid pro quo* theory of substitution,—and some others kindred to them: and he refrains from that boldness in the explanation of the mystery of Christ's atoning offering in death, which Bishop Butler so decisively condemned,—and which is essential rationalism, and perhaps the worst;—closing the portion of his lecture in which this topic is briefly treated by saying,—

"I do not meddle with the philosophy of the question; I do not attempt to explain how the death of Christ accomplished the object stated. Although a point on which caution and humility are specially necessary, I have a strong conviction that something may be said that will go some way to throw light on this matter. But be our explanations right or wrong, the truth actually revealed must be received independent of them."

The concluding chapter, on "The Mediatorial Administration," contains many important observations on the reality of Christ's present reign, and on the necessity to spiritual life of a strong and abiding trust in "a living, personal, ever-present Saviour." We select the latter point for a word of remark. While it is declared that *without faith in the Person of the Redeemer* "Christianity is but a name," it is maintained that the actual reception of Christ by faith is, in its nature, the simple belief of the testimony concerning Christ: and that there is no justness in the distinction, attempted by some, between faith in the person of Christ and in the truth given in the record; since the personal trust in a living Saviour, which is essential to spiritual

life, is possible to be realised only so far as the facts and doctrines by which Christ is made known to us are understood and believed. Mr. Kelly does justice to the intentions of those who, by the distinction referred to, honestly desire to disown a merely notional faith; but argues that they are in danger of cutting away from beneath them, by the one-sidedness of their representation, the very ground of the confessedly essential truth they assert. The proper object of saving faith is, in his judgment, *the truth*; yet it is most certain that living trust in the person of the Saviour is "the end to which faith leads, and in which it invariably terminates."

We have been content to set forth, as far as our limits would allow, Mr. Kelly's teaching on this special point; but it will be evident that it is one on which considerable differences of representation may exist amongst those who are substantially agreed. A further statement made with respect to the subject is also open to criticism; namely, that "faith itself is the consequence of the spiritual and radical change which has passed upon the heart." Much of the discussion that has been carried on about faith has always seemed to us to ignore or forget that, whatever its essential nature as a subjective act, and whatever its first or its ultimate object, a true saving faith—faith, as the reception of salvation—has a manifold relation in the Scriptures. So that, while it is perhaps more correct to say that the Personal Redeemer is the object of faith, yet "He does not impart himself magically or mechanically to the life of a sinner," but is imparted by means of testimony, which by being believed is developed into an operative principle of trust;—and the two, in actual experience, never for a moment exist apart. On the other point to which we have alluded in passing, we would ask,—may it not be admitted that faith is effected, induced, and called forth by the grace of God, while, yet it is regarded as the principle rather than the "consequence" of a "spiritual and radical change of heart"? It is at least difficult to conceive of the nature of such a change antecedently to the awakening of a man unto faith. Some will perhaps prefer the older representation that "the Word of God" is "the incorruptible seed" of which man is "born again":—and will conclude that the moral acceptance of that Divine Word—which is, in fact, *faith*—is implied in that new birth in man; while still every idea of self-willed co-operation in the production of that holy and blessed change is excluded, by the fact that faith itself is the effect of grace immediately imparted to us.

We make these suggestions in no cavilling spirit as to Mr. Kelly's doctrine, or as to the language in which it is expressed;—still less with any passion for controversy, or any desire to break a lance with a theologian so acute and positive. We have rather desired to indicate how the distinctions of opposite parties may pass into and modify one another. It only remains to say, that besides fulfilling the purpose of the Congregational Lecture, as an "Academical Prelection" on its great subject, Mr. Kelly's work has the plainness and practicalness suited to a wide and useful popular impression.

The Bishop's Walk and the Bishop's Times. By ORWELL. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

"Orwell," a writer of verse already favourably known to some of our readers as a contributor to *Macmillan's Magazine*, has poetical qualities that distinguish him, in character and performance, from his contemporaries; and that raise him above the flight and song of all but the crowned leaders of our living poets. Perhaps every one will try and express the first sense of this difference from others, by saying that the author has not the subjective tendency of our last school of poetry;—more definitely that his poetry is not the ebullition of sentiment, the imaginative embodiment of thought, the passion-view of the problems of the heart and life of man; but, is the treatment of a definite subject, the portraiture of character, with something of epic complexity, and with much of dramatic feeling. Not manifesting any great affluence of imagery, nor producing passages of any peculiar intensity or brilliancy, he yet impresses us by the completeness of his whole—a whole carefully conceived in all its parts, and sustained equably and with dignity, where are combined, with pure taste and faultless precision of language, the fruits of deep thought, insight into human nature, and lively sympathy.

The dedication of this volume contains some lines of characterisation of poets, which we cannot refrain from quoting, they are so true and felicitous. The author speaks to his friend "of those whose songs had charmed their youth":—

"Of Wordsworth doing
A tuneful ministry of love to all
God's common creatures, till the hedgerows sung,
With choiring seraphim at cottage doors;
Of Coleridge dreaming, and discoursing words
Mystic and musical—formative fire-mist
Luminous, with a star or two in it,
Deeper in heaven than any star we know,

And sweeping over vaster breadths of space :
Of Keats, whose senses were a kind of soul,
Living at every point of his fine frame,
And clothing subtlest thought in imagery
Tinted and perfumed and melodious :
Of Shelley, with the skylark singing, soaring,
And now in cloud invisible, and now
Without a cloud invisible, but still
Throbbing with passionate music, when the sense
Gurgled but half-articulate : of Hunt,
Playing with lambent lightnings innocent
About life's surface, cheerily singing, genial
And very human, and yet now and then
Unconscious, childlike, lifting up the veil,
And glancing at the holiest with wonder—
Soon lost among the pictures and the pathos
Of our familiar life : of Tennyson,
Dropping so calmly down a quiet stream—
A witch'd river, yet an English stream—
'Mong the broad lilies and the whispering sedges,
Musing and singing, noting thoughtfully
The passionate throbings of a troubled heart,
And passionate struggles of a wondrous age."

The principal poem of the volume (in seven parts) is a portraiture of the character of Archibishop Leighton, "The Scottish Fenelon;" and takes its title from a shady avenue at the west end of Dunblane cathedral; a spot for which tradition assigns to the good bishop a great fondness; and which the author has made the scene of the saunterings and musings of that man of "beautiful spirit," as he looked out on that age of storm and trouble in which he seems to have been so lamentably out of place. We think the just view of Leighton's character is taken; and his individuality is presented to the reader with such probable truth, and so livingly, that we are filled with admiration, and feel something of gratitude for the further vindication of the name of one who, notwithstanding his fame, has been too little understood and revered. His contemplative and peace-loving spirit, his mystic spiritualism, and his recognition of Church tradition and authority, fall into harmony in the delineation here given of the man: and Leighton as he lived seems nearer to us, and more venerable as well as lovable, than in any biographical portraiture hitherto attempted we have found him to be. The only extract which will well submit to the limits of our space is not the deepest or most interesting passage of the poem; but has its characteristic hue and tone.

" Yet reck I not of forms ; full well
I know the pearl gives to the shell
Some beauty and virtue like its own,
And shining hue and gorgeous tone ;
And the old forms to me
Gleam with old sanctity.

" Yet what boot they ? And what boots all
Our garb ecclesiastical,
The white-stoled priest, the altar high,
If we do err from charity ?
O God, all Gods above,
Knit us with cords of love.

" I think there was a Church of Christ,
That this poor earth of ours rejoiced,
Ere Luther championed the high truth,
Or Calvin taught our eager youth
To scorn the ancient ways
And all the former days.

" Perhaps I err ; but such a break
With the old faith I could not make—
Such prayers I thought the saints had breathed,
Such hymns apostles had bequeathed,
Such customs spake to me
Of Christ in Bethany.

" What, if the ages could espy
More truth than either you or I ?
What, if their wants discovered gold,
And treasures rare and manifold,
Which do not often fall
To mere art logical ?

" We are not single ; age with age
Is linked ; and truth's high heritage
Is the slow fruit of bended knees
Through the long growth of centuries ;
Nor is it yet complete,
Nor yet all counterfeit.

" O, I would purge the holy kirk
Of poor device, and heathen work,
And idol carved, and idol hymn,
And Jove and Thor and Odin grim,
Which tinge our thoughts, I fear,
More than doth well appear.

" Yet would I leave the altar high,
And the old chanted melody,
The virgin-mother on the wall,
The apostle-crownd capital,
And Bishop minister
To faithful presbyter.

" There surely was a church of old,
With pious customs manifold,
That ruled the savage in the wild,
And brought him to the Lord a child,
And reared the structure high
Of noblest chivalry.

" Christ was not buried in the tomb
All those long centuries of gloom ;
Nor do the ages drift ashore
Nought but loose waifs upon the hear.
Old billows, as they chime
God's doings through all time."

The chief poem of the volume is followed by nine others, which have more concentrated energy and more passion than the longer elaborated composition. They are of the nature of "Dramatic Lyrics"; and attempt the clear portraiture of some of the persons of "the

bishop's times"—the "elements of character amidst which he lived." In these poems each person is made to speak for himself; and, with the exception of McKail's Farewell—which is a total failure, as the author seems to have himself had grace to perceive—they have wonderful power and vividness. It is not heroism and piety only that are thus delineated; but also the unprincipled and base men who by a hypocritical conformity either grasped power or covered over their personal crimes and lusts; and the superstitious whom ignorant devotion and daily terror drove into extravagance and madness. But the character of the Covenanter has justice from the poet; and his preface—which perhaps discloses a little distrust of his accomplishment of his purposes, or it surely would not have been so long—contains many interesting and deeply true observations on this period of Scottish history. We quote a passage from "Peden the Prophet," of whom it is justly said that he was "a man of shrewd sense and high poetic faculty, exhibiting itself often in a quaint homely way, yet full of imaginative power,"—a man of "such a temperament as would naturally lead him to vaticinate, while it was natural also that his clear insight and faith in right should frequently suggest correct presages of coming events." As if to illustrate the further remark of the author, "One cannot help wondering now and then at the way in which such a character is regarded by some of our *litterateurs*"; Mr. Buckle, with equal hate of Scotchmen and of religion, has made Peden the subject of some of his last misrepresenting objurgations; but the man comes out more truly and livingly here. If our quotation looks long, it will be found only too short in reading, by those who have any feeling for true poetical representation.

" I was sitting alone on the hill
By a thunder-blasted tree,
Where a corby had gorged his fill
Of a lamb that was lying ill ;
And in the red light he
Stood winking drowsily,
With the blood and fat on his bill.

" The gray, cold mist was creeping
At gloaming over the hill,
The whin in the stank was sleeping,
And the lonesome heron keeping
Its watch where the pool was still,
And slow and gray and chill
The gloaming mist was creeping.

" Then I saw, as plain as eye
Could see, the veil uplift,
And the dark years sweeping by
In terror and misery—
Dark years, with never a rift
In the cloud of blackness, swift
Went sweeping gloomily by.

" Airsmoss was but a ploy,
And the Pentlands only a jest,
And Bothwell Brigg was a toy,
And the Highland raid a joy ;
For East shall cry to West,
And the dead shall seem to be blest,
And all the past a ploy.

" I saw the trooper ride,
With the blood on his bridle hand,
Down by the Solway tide,
And over the banks of Clyde ;
I saw all o'er the land
The gruesome gibbet stand,
And the godless trooper ride.

" Silent the song of labour ;
And the clasp of the mill was dumb ;
Hushed were the pipe and the tabor ;
And only the clash of the sabre
Rang to the fife and the drum,
As the red troopers come,
Trampling the fields of our labour.

" The maid with her milking pail
Wept at the empty byre ;
Dazed and cerie and pale,
The husbandman with his flail
Stood by the smouldering pyre,
And thrashed the red sparks of fire
From the burning rick with his flail.

" Wailing down in the glen,
Weeping up on the hill,
A cry from the cities of men,
And the cleft of the rock and the den ;
For the dead lay unburied, until
The time and half time fulfil
The word of the Lord of men.

" There was none to woo or to wed,
There was none to speak of cheer,
There was none to lift up the head,
As the land sat down with its dead—
Sat in the dust with fear,
While the Baal-priests drew near,
And mocked at the bowed-down head.

" No psalm of the saints was heard,
But the croak of the raven hoars ;
No faithful Gospel word,
But the caw of the carrion bird,
As he flapped his broad wings o'er a corse
To Death on the pale white horse—
That was the psalm that was heard.

" Labour, and pleasure, and faith,
All of them were forgot,
And men held in their breath
At the ghastly riot of death ;
For terror did quite besot
Even them who had wrestled and fought
Hitherto in the hope of the faith.

" I saw it all, and I think,
The Lord hath shown to me
Sometimes a wonderful blink
Of things beyond the brink
Of the dark futurity,—
Even more than I want to see ;
But it's all for good, I think.

" You call me a prophet, and
Maybe I am, indeed,
All the prophet a land
That hath broken its covenant band,
Either shall get or need—
And yet but a shaking reed
In a dreary desert land.

" Sometimes I'm tempted sore
To say, Lord, let me be
As blind as others or more ;
And sometimes I've thought, before,
It was but guessing in me,
And nothing of prophecy,—
Shrewd guessing, and nothing more.

" So the Tempter will sift me like wheat,
Till I say to him, Get thee behind !
Or trample him under my feet :—
And bless me not when you meet,
For it's not all blessing, I find ;
Yea, I had liefer be blind,
When Satan will sift me like wheat.

" And guess or grace, I am sure
There are dark days near at hand
For the Lord's afflicted poor
And the Lamb's bride to endure,
In a waste and weary land,
From gaol and gibbet and brand,
And the trooper's vengeance sure.

" For if God ever spoke to me,
It was just that night on the hill,
As I sat by the blasted tree,
And the gray mists early
Crept, ghostly and slow and chill,
And the corby gorged his fill,
As the word was given to me."

We cannot but wish that a poet so clear of sight, and so strong in manliness, may continue to avoid all incarnated abstractions and all moods of self-analysis, and treat poetically for us much more of the personal history of this present, actual, human world, and of the realities of that spiritual world above it, which it both hides and reveals.

A Dictionary of Contemporary Biography : a Handbook of the Peerage of Rank, Worth, and Intellect.
(London and Glasgow : R. Griffin and Co.)

A WORK like this is not merely a gratification to curiosity, but a convenience to the public writer and to the universal reader, in the determination of the antecedents, the distinctions, and the performances of those eminent persons who have the first places in the drama of life enacting in these our "stirring times." Nearly a thousand memoirs are given in this volume; some of them extending to a page or two, others containing only a few lines, according to the supposed importance, or public deeds, or inherent interest of the life of the individuals. In a considerable number of instances we have been able to test the accuracy of the memoirs, and have found them so far adequate and precise, that we believe in the general reliability of the whole. As to the selection of names, it were easy to take exception; and even a little banter and ridicule might be indulged at the internal evidence, apart from the title-page, of the book having been produced in Scotland. It certainly includes nobodies on the Scotch press, and omits men really eminent in the literature of the nation, in the pulpit, and in public affairs. We are rather disposed to complain, however, that the selection on the whole stoops too low for eminence, than that it has omitted some noticeable persons. The biographies are written in the most condensed manner;—tell precisely what one wants to know—namely, the facts of contemporary lives, and not the opinions of the friends or adversaries of living celebrities concerning them. In abstaining from criticism and eulogy, the book rises superior to some of the faults of that admirable work which has been for several years reissued as might be necessary—"Men of the Time"; but, if this dictionary have avoided the faults of its kindred predecessor, it perhaps had its own path prepared and facilitated by that publication more than it is easy to ascertain. The character of the book is not, however, dependent on its use of previous authorities, whether English or foreign; but on the communications obtained from the greater number of the eminent persons whose names are introduced, by which all material points of fact have been verified at first hand. We can strongly recommend it as the best conceived and most trustworthy work of its class.

THE PERIODICALS (JUNE).

Fraser opens this month with a paper that will excite general interest. Mr. Froude, the editor, who is at present in Spain collecting materials for his history of Queen Elizabeth has met with a series of letters addressed to Philip II. by Alvarez de Quadra, Bishop of Aquila, Spanish ambassador in London during the first five years of Elizabeth's reign. These letters give a most vivid picture of the instability of Elizabeth's

position during that period, and contain some curious revelations respecting the Virgin Queen. According to

these papers the Queen was privy to the death of Amy Robsart, and had the design of raising Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to the throne and re-establishing the Catholic religion. The plot, according to De Quatra, was frustrated by Cecil. The whole paper is curious, but the story rests upon the authority of a man who had his own crooked end to serve, and who "would lie with any man, when a lie would serve his turn, but who knew as well as his master that, to lie with advantage, it was necessary to know what was the truth." "British Salmon Fisheries" deals fully with a subject exciting much present interest, and suggests the hope that this invaluable "venison of the waters" may again, by proper regulations, become an article of consumption, within reach of moderate if not of humble means. Another taking article in the present excellent number is headed "Where fancy is bred." "Blackwood" is rather tame this month. The mania for "book-hunting" is the topic of a gossiping paper, and the sketch of Germany and its populations has a present interest. There are also excellent reviews of Montalembert's "Monks of the West," and the "Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight," whose revelations vie with those of Madame d'Arblay in interest.—In the *Cornhill* the editor makes considerable progress with "The Adventures of Philip," whose first love affair comes to an untimely end at the time when his father's embarrassments can no longer be concealed. The story breaks off at an interesting point, and the present fragment shows that Mr. Thackeray has lost none of his artistic power. Mr. Doyle gives us rather an exaggerated sketch of "A Morning Party" in fashionable society, and the paper on "The English Convict System" is another valuable contribution on the debatable subject of prison discipline.—The *Art Journal*, of course, abounds in criticisms on the exhibitions of the season, and contains a further illustrated article by Mr. Heaphy on the "Portraits of our Blessed Lord,"—a series which have been read by us with much interest. The engravings for this month are—"Ancient Italy," a magnificient conception of Turner's, Claude's "Beacon Towers," and "The Guerrilla's Departure," a picture which scarcely does justice to the powers of Sir David Wilkie. The sketches on the Hudson river are also continued.—Although the woman's rights question has rather fallen out of public notice, the contents of the *Englishwoman's Magazine* shows that it is still making progress. The present number contains a useful digest of the Report of the Education Commissioners as bearing upon the poorer classes, besides other papers which throw light upon the condition of the sex in various grades of life. It is pleasant to find this useful magazine fixing attention on questions of social reform when events of stirring interest would put them in the background.—The *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* occupies a more limited sphere. The number for June, besides the customary letter-press, contains a steel plate of the fashions, a pattern for black velvet, and cloth applique sofa-cushion or table-cover, and a full-size pattern of a child's frock—a very cheap sixpennyworth of information for the fair sex.

We are sorry to have neglected so long to call attention to the bold and enterprising scheme under the new management, for resuscitating our old friend, the *Eclectic*. Mr. Paxton Hood, who has already infused new life into this little-honoured periodical, proposes at one and the same time to reduce the price to one shilling and to increase the size, so that the *Eclectic Review* may take its stand among the cheapest periodicals of the day. Mr. Hood deserves success and support, not less from casting himself upon public favour than because he has given himself heart and soul to his enterprise. In the explanatory letter, which most of our readers have probably read, Mr. Hood speaks on the subject frankly, manfully and hopefully. The *Eclectic* is to be strictly a *Review*—"distinctly Nonconformist and distinctly Puritan." His plan is before those to whom he appeals for support, and the exuberant life he has thrown into the pages of the *Eclectic* during his brief management, and the courage he has shown in speaking out, is an earnest of his resolution to merit public favour. We heartily wish him success.—We must reserve any notice of the *Christian Spectator* for this month, our space being exhausted.

Gleanings.

During the past week Mr. Murray has issued the eighth thousand of M. Du Chaillu's "Adventures in Africa."

A certain Irishman, upon weighing his pig, exclaimed, "It does not weigh so much as I expected, and I never thought it would."

A man down east has invented yellow spectacles for making lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expense if worn while eating.—*American Paper*.

Sunday-school teacher: "What can I do to get the boys and girls here?" "I know," said one of the urchins. "What is it?" "Give 'em all sixpence apiece."

Mr. Harvey Lewis's expenses at the late Marylebone election were a little over £2,000, which large amount is stated to have been less than those of any previous successful candidate for the borough.

After hypocrites, the greatest dupes are those who exhaust an anxious existence in the vexations of busi-

ness, and live miserably and meanly to die magnificently rich.

A green one who had crossed the Atlantic, told a story of a storm, when the rain poured down in such torrents that the ocean rose six inches. "There's no mistake," said he, "because the captain kept a mark on the side of the vessel."

It was elicited during the hearing of a recent case at Westminster, that of twenty-four gallons of "milk," which a cow-keeper agreed to supply to a London milkman every week, eight gallons were made up from the pump.

The fourth "Tract for Priests and People," will be "The Signs of the Kingdom of Heaven: an appeal to Scripture, on the question of Miracles," by the Rev. J. L. Davies, Rector of Christ's Church, St. Marylebone.

AN AWFUL THREAT.—A Scotch paper tells a story of a Dairy farmer, who, after the funeral of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger. At last the indignant grave-digger, bringing his hand down on the gravestone, exclaims, "Down w' another shillin', or up she comes."

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF TOBACCO.—We understand that the manufacturers of tobacco in Leeds have resolved to advance the price 2d. per lb. In Liverpool the same advance has already been made. Owing to the American war, we are informed, the principal part of the tobacco in stock both in London and Liverpool has been withdrawn.—*Leeds Mercury*.

A late Earl of Kelly was relating in company that he had listened to a sermon in Italy, in which the preacher described an alleged miracle of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, which, in order to listen to him, held their heads out of the water. "I can believe the miracles," said Erskine, "if your lordship was at church." "I was certainly there." "Then," rejoined Henry, "there was at least one fish out of water."

PAPER FROM INDIA CORN.—An Austrian journal states, that M. Moritz-Diamant has discovered a mode of manufacturing paper from maize-leaves, which is carried out on a large scale by Count Carle de Lippe-Weissenfeld. The success of M. Moritz-Diamant's invention is such, that not only is every description of paper produced, but that manufactured from maize-leaves is stated to be considerably tougher than any ordinary paper made from rags, while it is entirely free from the imperfection of brittleness common to straw paper.

AN EDITORIAL PRIVILEGE.—An American editor was lately robbed while travelling. How much the thief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to his victim, returning the pocket-book:—"You miserable loafer, there's your pocket-book; I don't keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nuthin in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of combs, two postage stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor I return your trash. I never robs only gentlemen."—*Liverpool Albion*.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.—"Mr. Parks," said a lawyer to a witness, "I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?" "I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them." "You said something about his propensity for drink. Does he drink hard?" "No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw." "One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?" "The one he's got on now I think is rather tight under the arms, and too short-waisted for the fashion." "You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

A PARTICULAR CARDINAL.—A cardinal's cook in time of Lent having made up all his "maigre" dishes with the gravy and fat of meat, went to confession, and, among other sins, mentioned this one. The confessor, however, refused to give him absolution until he promised that he would no longer make his master violate Lent. Faithful to his promise, the cook changed his sauces, whereupon the Cardinal complained bitterly that his dinners were not so good as formerly, and the cook was called up, and obliged to tell his story. The Cardinal inquired the name of his confessor, and, having sent for him, remonstrated with him for meddling with the private government of his family. The friar replied, that the cook's salvation was in danger if he had continued to give his master *gras* instead of *maigre*. "Well," replied the Cardinal, "and do you think it reasonable that, to save the soul of such a low fellow as that, you should expose my Eminence to the discomfort of fasting?"—*Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight*.

THE PRINCE AND THE NUN.—The Prince of Solms was exceedingly pleased with a young lady who was in the year of her novitiate, and about to become a nun. He fancied that his attentions were beginning to shake her resolution, and though the day of profession was near at hand, he fancied that she would prefer him to a cloister. One day, after he had paid her a long visit at the grate, and had no great reason to complain of her cruelty, she begged of him, as a particular favour, a lock of his hair. The Prince, confirmed in his flattering illusion by this request, immediately cut one off for her. At his next visit he found her particularly lively and agreeable. "May I presume," he said, "to hope that you have given up all idea of a convent life, and have cast a favourable look upon myself?" "So great is my affection for you," replied the lady, "that I have just finished making a wig for the infant Jesus out of your hair, and if you come to my profession tomorrow, you will see it on the altar."—*Ibid.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

WOOD.—June 5, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wood, of 8, Oak Bank, Harpurhey, Manchester, of a son.

GRACE.—June 6, at Warren-terrace, Wakefield, Mrs. William Grace, son, of a son.

SMITH.—June 9, at St. James's Lodge, Croydon, the wife of the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALDER-SHORE.—May 28, at the Congregational Church, Oxton, by the Rev. J. Thompson, M.A., of St. Paul's United Presbyterian Church, Mr. John Calder, Jun., to Esther Jane Massey, eldest daughter of John Shore, Esq., Claughton.

FILL-DITCHAM.—May 28, at the Congregational Chapel, King-street, Yarmouth, by the Rev. William Griffiths, Captain John William Palmer Fill, to Hannah Caroline, daughter of Captain Ditcham.

SUTCLIFFE-DUESBURY.—May 30, at the United Methodist Free Church, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Guttridge, Mr. James Sutcliffe, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Duesbury. After the ceremony the newly-married couple were presented with a handsome Family Bible, by the conductors and teachers of the Sunday school in connexion therewith.

MAY-FOSTER.—June 4, at the Poultry Chapel, London, by the Rev. Dr. Spence, Mr. G. H. May, Collector of H.M. Customs at Ardrossan, N.B., to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. James S. Foster, of London.

EKINS-PATERSON.—June 5, at St. Andrew's-street Chapel, Cambridge, by the Rev. William Robinson, Mr. John Ekins, of Bluntisham, Hunts, son of J. L. Ekins, Esq., of Woodhurst, Hunts, to Emma Paterson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Paterson Gardner, of Trinity-street, Cambridge.

BUTTERWORTH-HEMSLEY.—June 5, at Stockwell New Chapel, by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.; Mr. Charles Butterworth, of Lansdowne-place, South Lambeth, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Hemsley, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell New-road.

CHORLTON-RICHARDSON.—June 5, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Parker, James, eldest son of Mr. James Chorlton, of Hulme, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Richardson, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

DAWSON-HOWARD.—June 5, at Hanover Chapel, Stockport, by the Rev. M. G. Jay, Edward B. Dawson, Esq., of Lunecleif, near Lancaster, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Joshua Howard, Esq., of Brinnington Hall, near Stockport.

COTTON-SEELY.—June 6, at Brooke Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. John Fellow Gaze, rector of the parish, Benjamin Temple, eldest son of Benjamin Cotton, Esq., of Afton House, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to Frances Anne, second daughter of Charles Seely, Esq., of Brooke House, Isle of Wight, and Heightington, Lincoln.

MAYNARD-FLETCHER.—June 6, at Princes-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Alexander, Joseph Maynard, Esq., of Kentons, Berkshire, to Mrs. Joseph Fletcher, of Norwich.

HARRIS-ROGERS.—June 6, at Lammas-street Chapel, Carmarthen, by the Rev. Hugh Jones, Mr. Griffith Harris, Water-street, to Anne Beynon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Rogers, Lammas-street, both of Carmarthen.

SENINGTON-HAYES.—June 6, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. David Thomas, Mr. William Arthur Senington, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. William Hayes, of that city.

DEATHS.

HANSON.—May 21, at Morningside, near Edinburgh, Joseph Hanson, Esq., of Brixton-hill, Surrey, aged seventy-seven years.

NASMYTH.—June 2, at Tau, in the Pyrenees, Major Nasmyth, the gallant defender of Sibistria in the Russian war.

DELF.—June 4, suddenly, at Church-terrace, Walworth, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Delf, jun.

HUGHES.—June 4, William Barnard, the son of Mr. William H. Hughes, of 10, Chapel-street, Bedford-row, and 18, Clifton-villas, Camden-square, solicitor, aged seven months.

BRONTE.—June 7, at Haworth, near Bradford, in his eighty-fourth year, the Rev. Patrick Bronte, the incumbent of that parish. The Rev. Mr. Nicholls, the husband of the late Charlotte Bronte, better known as Curran Bell, was with the deceased in his last hours.

Money Market and Continental Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

English securities have, during the past week, been injuriously affected by various causes—the proposed new Indian loan, the unexpected death of Count Cavour, and the continued flow of gold to America. There has been a continuous decline in prices.

To-day, however, a reaction has set in; the recent decline having tempted some of the speculators who sold at higher quotations to realise profits. Consols have improved to 89½ 89½ for Money, and to 90½ 90½ for the Account. The New Threes are 89½ 89½. The Reduced, 89½ 89½. Long Annuities, 15½. Exchequer Bills, 6s. dia. Bank Stock 331 333. India 5 per Cent. Loan, 97½ 98; ditto 5 per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 93½; ditto 5½ ditto, 100; and ditto Debentures, 96.

A quieter tone is now perceptible in the Discount Market, arising probably from the large extent to which the mercantile public have provided for their present requirements. Transactions are again recorded on terms a fraction below the Bank minimum: the inquiries at that establishment have been reduced in consequence.

Foreign Securities are moderately active and exhibit very little alteration.

In the Railway Share Market only a moderate amount of business has been transacted, but prices have shown increased firmness.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is in future to be issued on Thursday evening, so that the daily papers will hereafter publish it on the morning of Friday. This concession will be acceptable to the commercial community.

There is no improvement in the accounts from the

internal wants of trade. In nearly every quarter there are complaints of dulness, although absolute depression is still confined to certain localities. But business generally is of a retail character; manufacturers are unable to get rid of their stocks; and employment is consequently becoming more restricted. The prospects of the supply of cotton continue to be discussed with great anxiety. Meanwhile, the receipt last week of unfavourable accounts from the principal Indian markets, where considerable losses have been sustained on cotton goods, has produced an additionally gloomy impression in Manchester and its neighbourhood.

30,000 of the Society of Arts' Prize Writing Cases have already been sold; the price, 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps), places this article within the reach of all classes. It is fitted with writing paper, envelopes, metal pen case, with reserve of pens, blotting-book, &c., &c., and can only be had of the makers, Parkins and Gatto, 25, Oxford-street, London, to whom the Society of Arts awarded the Prize of Twenty Guineas and their silver medal for its cheapness, durability, and neatness.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CONSOLATION FOR THE TROUBLED.—All sufferers from colds, asthma, chest complaints, and shortness of breath, should have this ointment well rubbed upon the back and breast twice a day; after diligent friction with it for a short time respiration becomes easy, and the circulation calmed. Holloway's Pills should be taken while his ointment is being used, as they will remove any impurities from the general system which the local application of the ointment would be slow in reaching. In indigestion and dyspepsia Holloway's remedies are invaluable. On the liver and kidneys they exercise the most salutary effect; in fact, they regulate every function of the body, and contribute to keep mind and body in a healthy state.—[Advertisement.]

DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.—Dobility, languor, and emaciation, are evidences of a disordered state of the constitution, and require prompt and judicious treatment. To prevent premature disease, the impaired nutritive power must be reanimated. To obtain this desirable result, no remedy has been found so invariably successful as Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. This celebrated Oil furnishes the material with which nature can build up the debilitated frame, again give robustness to the chest, firm flesh to the body, muscular strength to the limbs, and elasticity to the spirits. The rapidity and certainty with which this Oil will restore the vital forces, and repair the loss of flesh, is thus described by two eminent surgeons. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., in testifying to its efficacy in general debility, observes:—"After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I received immediate relief; and its use was the means of my restoration to health;" and Henry Hanks, Esq., M.R.C.S., states:—"Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the Pale Oil with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil."—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, June 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£25,545,435
	£25,545,435

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities ..
Bent ..	£9,916,605
Public Deposits ..	10,219,540
Other Deposits ..	10,714,028
Seven Day and other Bills ..	620,170

June 6, 1861.

£25,529,330 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 7, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

CLAPHAM, T., Piccadilly, silversmith, June 18, July 18.
FRENCH, J., Arlington-street, New North-road, gold chain manufacturer, June 17, July 22.
CHOMEL, I. A., St. James-street, Westminster, jeweller, June 30, July 19.
PRICE, E., Wimborne, Wiltshire, grocer, June 20, July 19.
BEHRENS, J. B., Coventry-street, Haymarket, dealer in pictures, June 20, July 19.
DUGARD, W., Jun., Lapworth, Warwickshire, coach plater, June 20, July 11.
SAYLE, ANN, Liverpool, dealer in boots, June 26, July 10.
ATKIN, F., Manchester, yarn agent, June 27, July 17.
ROTHWELL, J., Ramsbottom, Lancashire, manufacturer, June 25, July 9.
KELTON, W., Alderley, Cheshire, butcher, June 19, July 10.
PARKIN, H., Plymouth, tea dealer, June 21, July 22.

Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

BANKRUPT.

POWELL, P., Tonbridge, Kent, ironmonger, June 20, July 18.
PLATNER, J., London-wall, City, picture frame maker, June 25, July 24.
WOOD, J., Birmingham, builder, June 14, July 11.
COLLIER, C., Swindon, Wilts, cabinet maker, June 25, July 25.
CHOOT, E., Waterbeare-street, Exeter, licensed victualler, June 21, July 17.
HEATH, G., Chesterfield, Derby, builder, June 22, August 3.
JONES, J., Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper, June 24, July 10.
WOOD, A., Lindley, Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer, June 27, July 20.
GOMERSALL, J., and BELBY, J., Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers, July 1 and 29.
HEARN, W. J., Dover, draper, June 21, July 22.
ST. LEGER, M., Bagnigge-wells-road, licensed victualler, June 21, July 22.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Monday, June 10. There was only a small supply of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market; but we have very liberal imports of foreign grain. The trade opened dull, and the sales of English wheat were at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr from the current rates of this day se'mnight. Foreign wheat was only saleable at a similar decline, and the demand was quite in retail. Flour was 6d to 1s per barrel, and 1s per sack, cheaper. Barley difficult to quit, and prices were in favour of buyers. Peas and beans were per qr lower. There is a heavy arrival of oats for the past week, and the trade for this article has participated in the general depression; to make progress in sales a reduction of 6d to 1s per qr had to be submitted to on all descriptions.

Arrivals off the coast are moderate, but the business doing has been small, and at some decline from late rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	35 to 67	Danzig	80 to 74
Ditto White ..	36 71	Konigsberg, Red ..	54 71
Linc., Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red ..	55 66
Yorkshire Red ..	35 65	Rostock ..	60 70
Scotch ..	—	Danish and Holstein ..	52 53
Rye ..	30 8	East Friesland ..	—
Barley, English ..	27 38	Petersburg ..	52 56
Scotch ..	—	Riga and Archangel ..	52 56
Malt (pale) ..	52 75	Polish Odessa ..	—
Beans, mazagan ..	30 87	Marianopolis ..	—
Ticks ..	30 37	Taganrog ..	—
Harrow ..	31 42	Egyptian ..	—
Pigeon ..	48 48	American (U.S.) ..	58 63
Peas, White ..	36 40	Barley, Pomeranian ..	—
Grey ..	37 41	Konigsberg ..	—
Maple ..	42 46	Danish ..	—
Boilers ..	36 40	East Friesland ..	—
Tares (English new) ..	—	Egyptian ..	—
Foreign ..	—	Odessa ..	—
Oats (English new) ..	17 23	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse ..	—
Sack of 230 lbs ..	48 55	Pigeon ..	—
Linenseed, English ..	—	Egyptian ..	35 36
Baltic ..	—	Peas, White ..	35 40
Black Sea ..	—	Oats—	—
Hempseed ..	—	Dutch ..	19 28
Canaryseed ..	—	Jahde ..	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish ..	21 25
112 lbs. English ..	—	Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 25
German ..	—	Swedish ..	21 25
French ..	—	Petersburg ..	22 25
American ..	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs. —	—
Linenseed Cakes, 12d to 12½d ..	—	New York ..	29 30
Rape-Cakes, 8d to 10d per ton ..	—	Spanish, per sack ..	44 49
Rape-Seed 36d to 38d per bushel ..	—	Carawayseed, per cwt. —	—

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 10.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, in fair average condition. Sales progressed slowly at late quotations. With English and Scotch beasts we were tolerably well supplied, and nearly all breeds were of very good quality. Notwithstanding that the beef trade was less active than on Thursday, that day's advance in the quotations was fairly supported, the best Scots and crosses having reached 5s 2d per lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,700 Scots, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland 700 Scots and crosses. With most breeds of sheep we were well supplied, but their general quality was by no means prime. On the whole the mutton trade was a dull inquiry, at the prices of Monday last. The best old Downs having sold at 5s 4d per lb. There was only a limited sale for lambs, the supply of which was good, at Thursday's decline in the quotations. The general currencies ranged from 5s 6d to 6s. The top price was 7s per lb. The arrival from Ireland was confined to fifty head. We have to report a slow sale for calves at last week's prices. The supply was only moderate. There was an inactive demand for pigs at late currencies.

Per lb. to sink the Offal.	a. d. a. d.	Pr. coarse woolled ..	a. d. a. d.
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 8 to 4 0	Pr. coarse woolled ..	4 4 to 4 10
Second quality ..	4 2 6 6	Pr. Prime Southdown ..	5 0 5 4
Prime, large oxen ..	4 8 4 10	Lge. coarse calves ..	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c. ..	5 0 5 2	Pr. small ..	4 8 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep ..	4 3 3 8	Large hogs ..	4 0 4 4
Second quality ..	3 10 4 0	Neatam. porkers ..	4 6 5 0
		Lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 8d.	
		Suckling calves, 21s to 30s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 20s to 29s each.	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 10.

The supplies of meat on sale here are very moderate, and beef is selling at an advance in the quotations. Mutton, as well as prime lamb and veal, command extreme rates. In other instances the trade rules steady.

Per lb. by the carcass.	a. d. a. d.	Small pork ..	a. d. a. d.
Inferior beef ..	3 6 to 3 10	Inf. mutton ..	4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto ..	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto ..	4 4 4 8
Prime large do. ..	4 4 4 8	Prime ditto ..	4 10 5 2
Do. small do. ..	4 10 5 0	Veal ..	4 2 5 0
Large pork ..	4 0 4 4	Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.	

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, June 11.

TRA.—Only a moderate demand has prevailed for all qualities, without any material alteration in value.

SUGAR.—The market has remained quiet, good and fine grocery descriptions, however, have realised full price, while inferior qualities barely supported former values.

COFFEE.—The transactions have been very limited, and realised pre-vious prices.

RICE.—No public sales have been reported, and quotations are a shade flatter.

SALT-PEPPER.—Only moderate sales have been reported in the better qualities, and quotations remain unaltered.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, June 8.—The supply of vegetables generally is improving, with the exception of cauliflower, which are scarce. Good samples of lettuce, endive, and artichokes are received from France. Tolerably good English peas may also be obtained. Grapes fetch fair prices. Of strawberries there is a good supply, and large quantities of French cherries have been imported this week. Asparagus, French and broad beans, young carrots, and new potatoes may also now be obtained. Cucumbers are coming in more plentifully. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primula, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heatha, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 382 firkins butter, and 2,741 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,668 oaks butter, 1,403 bales and 267 boxes bacon. The supplies of Irish butter to market are very limited, and there was little inquiry last week, owing to foreign having advanced 6s to 8s, say best Dutch 6s to 8s. Third Cork brought 7s, and fourths 7s. The bacon market ruled steady in price, and a fair amount of business transacted, the finest Waterford sizeable being most in demand, prices range from 6s to 7s landed, according to quality, weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELD, Monday, June 10.—The supplies of new potatoes are steadily increasing, and the supply on sale at these markets is reasonably good. Prices now range from 6s to 10s per cwt; old qualities rule dull, at from 6s to 15s per ton. Last week's imports into London comprised 3,711 boxes and 607 baskets from Lisbon.

HOPS, Monday, June 10.—The blight during the past week has made rapid progress in every district of the plantations, and the prospect of recovery is much lessened. The duty has receded to 70,000l. Our market is exceedingly active, and prices have advanced from 10s to 20s per cwt. Mid and East Kents, 90s, 150s, 210s; Weald of Kent, 80s, 130s, 180s; Sussex, 75s, 90s, 140s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 400 bales from New York, 55 from Hamburg, 224 packages from Antwerp, and 78 bags from Havre.

OIL, Monday, June 10.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at 30s per cwt, on the spot. Rape, however, is dull, at 42s for foreign refined, and at 38s 6d to 39s for brown. Fine palm oil is worth 48s per cwt; but olive and palm oils are rather easier to buy. Sperm has fallen to 19s per ton. Turpentine has sold at 42s 6d for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, June 8.—We have

to report a limited sale for flax, at last week's currency. Hemp has changed hands somewhat more freely, at full quotations. Jute has moved off slowly, on former terms; but for coir goods there is a steady demand, at quite previous currencies.

COALS, Monday, June 10.—Market very firm, at the rates of last day. Lambton's 18s 6d, South Hetton's 19s, Stewarts 18s 6d

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT SOAP POWDER, is regularly used at all the principal English, Continental, Colonial, and Provincial Public Institutions, Infirmarys, Asylums, Prisons, Union Houses, Hotels, and Educational Establishments, and has attained a celebrity altogether unparalleled throughout the Globe. The saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap, to several Thousands of Weekly Consumers of Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, renders it very far superior to the numerous and disgraceful imitations which are attempted to be palmed off upon the public. Ask only for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and insist upon having Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Sold by Grocers and druggists everywhere.

CHEAP AND EASY IRONING.

A SK for BRIGGS'S AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats, and the most economical for Large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham-palace, and by Thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom.—Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. More Agents Wanted.

TO FAMILIES, LAUNDRESES, BLEACHESES, &c. **HARPER TWELVETREES' Patent Concentrated LIQUID BLUE** for WASHING is an elegant preparation of the finest Indigo, which supercedes the objectionable use of Stone and Powder Blues, and imparts a rich, beautiful, and delicate tint to the linen, and is strongly recommended in cases where linen has been injured in colour by bad washing or drying, as it will effectually restore that perfect virgin WHITENESS so much desired. The article is constantly used in the large Manufacturing and Bleaching Districts, and by the principal Laundresses, and Shirtmakers, and Lace-dressers throughout the kingdom. One trial will be sufficient to test the article as the best and cheapest article ever introduced. A few drops only will be sufficient to colour the water.—Sold in bottles at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., and by the gallon or cask to manufacturers. Every bottle bears Harper Twelvetrees' name. Sold wholesale at Harper Twelvetrees' Great Metropolitan Black Lead, Laundry Blue, Blacking, Ink, and Soap Powder Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

BRIGHT UNDERSTANDINGS.

HARPER TWELVETREES' NEW GOVERNMENT BLACKING, as supplied to the Horse Guards, Windsor Castle, Tower of London, and other Government Departments, is rapidly superseding all others in the market. It cannot possibly become hard, dry, and mouldy, but will preserve its polishing properties even if kept for years. Ask at your Grocers, Oilmen, or Druggists for a Penny or half-penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' "GOVERNMENT" BLACKING, and you will use no other.

THE SCIENCE OF BREAD-MAKING.

A LTHOUGH Baking Powders are as necessary as baking, there are few Baking Powders which are really worth using. HARPER TWELVETREES having recently devoted considerable time and research, and having spared no expense in securing the assistance of some of the most eminent Professors of Chemistry in Europe for improving and perfecting his Baking and Pastry Powder, is enabled confidently to recommend it as the strongest, purest, and best that can be prepared. The excellence and superiority of HARPER TWELVETREES' improved BAKING and PASTRY POWDER are unrivaled, whilst its valuable and economical properties for readily producing wholesome and really digestible Bread without yeast exceed all belief. HARPER TWELVETREES respectfully courts every inquiry and solicits every test as to the value of these statements, assured that a single trial of his improved article will fully corroborate them. Try it also for Pastry, Plum-cakes, Pie-crusts, Biscuit, Tea-cakes, Buns, Pancakes, Light Puddings, Suet and Batter Puddings. Sold in canisters at 1d. and 1s. each, and packets of 1d. and 2d. each, by Grocers, Druggists, and Cornchandlers. Patented, HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., and wholesale by all the London wholesale houses.

TO DAIRYMEN AND CHEESEFACTORS.

HOOPER'S highly concentrated LIQUID ANNATO for colouring Cheese and butter produces a beautiful Golden Tint, and is most convenient for colouring the whole Dairy of Cheese or Butter alike. It is an article of considerable repute amongst the largest and most experienced Farmers of the Grazing Districts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and Germany, and is made from the Original Recipe of the late G. Darby (the Grandfather of Messrs. W. and J. Hooper), who was the first person that ever made it.—The genuine is now manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.C., who possess the Original Recipe in Old Mr. Darby's handwriting.—sold in Bottles at 1d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., &c., by all Grocers and Druggists in the Cheesemaking and Buttermaking Districts, and may be had of all the London Wholesale Houses.

MANUFACTORY, HARPER TWELVETREES, BROMLEY BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

F RAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blottches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

L IVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS.

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Queen's Medicine by unskillful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Biliary Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 98, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger 160, Oxford-street; Haunay, Oxford-street; and all Medicinal Vendors.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be obtained of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea ..	2s. 6d.	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s.	3s. 2d.	and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas ..	3s. 6d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 10d.	4s.		
Pure Coffees ..	1s. 0d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Tea, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

6 lb. of very Choice Souchong ..	3s. 8d.	..	£1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot ..	1s. 4d.	..	£0 1 4
1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder ..	4s. 6d.	..	0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard	1s. 6d.	..
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea ..	3s. 4d.	..	0 6 8				
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee ..	1s. 6d.	..	0 4 6				£2 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Tea, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

ADOPTED VERY LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,
CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT,

Has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable to WARM CLIMATES.

It is a non-conductor; it is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage by carriage; it effects a saving of half the timber usually required; it can be easily applied by any unpracticed person. From its lightness, weighing only 42 lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small. UNDER SLATES, &c., in Church and other Roofs, the Felt has been extensively used to REGULATE the TEMPERATURE.

INDOROUS FELT, for Damp Walls; and for Damp Floors under Carpets and Floor-Cloths; also, for LINING IRON HOUSES, to equalise the temperature.

PRICE ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c.

DRY HAIR FELT, for Deadening Sound, & Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the Radiation of Heat, thereby saving TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF FUEL.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to

CROGGON and CO., 2, Dowgate-hill, London, E.C.; and 2, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

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